Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,589. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EARLIER LONDON MAILS

Cunard Boats Will Run on a New Time Schedule.

DUE TO ARRIVE HERE ON FRIDAYS

May Be Possible to Send Replies Abroad on the Saturday Boats —New "Wild Irishman" to Run from London.

The tiny tidal wave that tumbled over the deck of the Umbria incurred immense responsibilities. It threatened to send to the bottom of the deep sea nearly $3,000,000 of gold that this country was expecting in payment for bonds, and it imperiled the personal safety among others of Sir Bache Cunard, grandson of the founder of the famous line that brought the Umbria into existence.

The Umbria had scarcely reached port before a bit of news of vast importance to the business interests of this city, and, in fact, of the entire country, was given to the public. A new arrangement had been made with the British Post Office by which the Cunard boats may leave Queenstown at 7 o'clock Sunday mornings, instead of 2 o'clock Sunday afternoons, as has been the custom for many years.

This means that, after the new plan goes into effect next month, the Campania and Lucania, the swiftest steamers in the North Atlantic fleet, will (barring accidents) reach this port early Friday afternoon; that the passengers may reach their homes or hotels in time for dinner, and that the mails from London and the Continent should be ready for the last delivery the same evening. With the Umbria and Etruria, it means a Saturday morning or, at the latest, a Saturday evening, delivery.

Of late years there has been tremendous competition for the North Atlantic mail service. Taking the average earnings, year in and year out, the big, fast boats could scarcely pay for their coal if it were not for the income from this source. The British Government subsidizes the Cunard and White Star Lines for mail service. Only letters specially marked are sent by the American or German boats from Southampton.

The American Line service from Southampton demonstrated to bankers and merchants here and in London that it was possible to ship either gold or letters from England before the close of business hours on Saturday afternoon and make delivery in New-York before the close of business hours on the following Saturday. The American Line followed up its advantage and made a bold fight for custom that has hitherto gone to the subsidized boats of the Cunard and White Star Lines.

The fact that the British Post Office has made such a concession to the Cunard people shows that the fight was made to some effect. It gives them an advantage in time that the American Line boats may scarcely expect to overcome, unless the St. Louis and new Cramp boats prove far superior to anything now in the service.

The "Wild Irishman" is a trump card in the fast railway service of Great Britain, and it really is a splendid train. It takes passengers and mails from London at 8 o'clock at night, rushes through the big midland towns without a stop, and reaches Holyhead about 2 in the morning. The swiftest and most powerful boats that cross the Irish Channel await it. Three minutes' scramble on the part of everybody interested in getting on board, and the boat is off for Kingstown. Schedule time for Dublin at 7 in the morning is almost imperative. The passenger service on this train is practically limited to Irish members of Parliament and to belated Americans who do not mind squandering a few pounds for the sake of stopping twenty-four hours longer in London. But the American mails make it pay. Attention is concentrated on that branch of the service. Passengers may look out for themselves.

Under the new arrangement the "Wild Irishman" will no longer figure as a factor in the American mail service on the Cunarders. In order to enable the vessels to leave Queenstown at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, another "Wild Irishman" must be started from London at 2 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 8 o'clock in the evening. There was some vigorous pressure required before the British Government would go to this increased expense, but the merchants of London were equal to it, and they have won. They argued that their business day ended at noon on Saturday, and that their letters and gold were ready for shipment by 2 o'clock. Why hold them in the British Post Office until 8 o'clock at night simply to prop up the "Wild Irishman"?

A prominent officer of the Cunard Company said yesterday that when the new arrangement went into operation the Lucania and Campania would surely deliver London letters in this city on Friday in time for replies to be sent out on steamer sailing the following day. This has never yet been accomplished. Letters have frequently been delivered here before the close of business hours on Saturday afternoon, but replies had to be deferred until the Wednesday boats.

From advance bookings on all the lines, the travel from here to Europe this season promises to be heavy. The cut-rate steerage war threatened at one time to interfere with passenger travel, but from cable advices received yesterday a settlement of their difficulty is looked for within a few days.

It is a source of considerable speculation among people interested in such matters whether the Campania and the Lucania will lower their own records when the "short route" season gives them a fair chance to do so.

The Britannic and Germanic made their fast records after they had been some years in service. The Majestic and the Teutonic were more than two years old before they touched the top notch of their speed, and greater things are expected of them yet. So with the Paris and the New-York. But the new Cunarders have the advantage in point of time in service. Steamship agents who keep watch of such matters suggest that the limit of the Lucania will be five days and six hours.

Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Line in this city, expressed the opinion that she can easily come three hours nearer to the five-day limit than that estimate. In June, the new American Line boat, the St. Louis, is scheduled to make her maiden voyage, and she may be able to run away from them all.

Ice Moves Out of the Hudson.

WEST POINT, March 11.—The Hudson River is open south from Garrisons, and the ferryboat Highlander will begin running to-morrow. The Newburg boats of the Ramsdell Line are also scheduled to begin their regular trips to-morrow. The ice is moving south in large fields, and the whole river will soon be clear.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONSTITUTION

The Joint Commission Appointed by the General Convention Makes Many Changes in the Government.

The joint commission appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America to revise the constitution and canons of the Church has submitted the result of its protracted deliberations in a report which was made public yesterday. The commission consists of the Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop; the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York; the Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany; the Right Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York; the Right Rev. William Paret, Bishop of Maryland; the Right Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of Quincy; the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. J. S. Stone, D. D.; the Rev. C. A. L. Richards, D. D.; the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; the Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D.; the Rev. Hall Harrison, D. D., secretary; W. H. Lightner, Edward G. Bradford, F. D. Swayne, Charles G. Saunders, John A. Beall, Frank H. Miller, and W. S. Laidley.

In the introduction to the report the Commission says: "The Joint Commission appointed by the General Convention of 1892, were intrusted with 'the work of revising, with the aid of such members of this Church, learned in the law, as they may be minded to consult, the constitution and canons of this Church, for the purpose of rendering them more entirely harmonious and freeing them from ambuigities; of adapting them to the greater enlargement and growth of the Church; and of clothing them with such accuracy and precision of language as shall relieve the digest from the technicalities and objections which are made to its phraseology by jurists and canonists.' The Commissioners have devoted twenty-eight days to this work and have endeavored, to the best of their ability, to carry out their instructions. The results are printed herewith, in advance of the meeting of the General Convention, in order that they may have the careful consideration of those who are to give attention to these matters. The reasons which led the Joint Commission to propose the several changes in the constitution and canons will be explained more fully in the report which will accompany their presentation to the General Convention in October next."

According to the constitution as revised by the commission, little remains of the constitution adopted by the Church in 1789 or as it has been since amended from time to time. Among the changes suggested are those which do away with the General Convention and make the great legislative body of the Church the General Synod; the provision for the election of a Primus, to take the place of the Presiding Bishop, who holds his office by reason of seniority; the exchanging of the title of Assistant Bishop for that of Bishop-Coadjutor and the uniting of contiguous dioceses into a province, each province to have a primate, to be elected by his colleagues. The revised constitution sets forth in the clearest language the exact duties of each house comprising the General Synod, and does away with many of the doubtful interpretations found in the old constitution, and reduces the number of presbyters and laymen in the House of Deputies from four to three each, on account of the great multiplicity of the dioceses.

NOT AN OFFICER WOULD RESIGN

The Men in the Sixty-ninth Who Are Opposed to Major Duffy Still Hold Out.

A meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Battalion was held at their armory last night to discuss the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. Major Duffy presided, and the officers present were only those opposed to his administration. They were Capts. Lynch, Healy, Desmond, McCrystal, Lieuts. McCarthy, Keeny, McGinnis, Greelish, and Cassin. Capt. McCauley, who is also opposed to Duffy, was absent on account of illness.

The officers who at the previous meeting all agreed to resign were Capt. O'Connell, Lieuts. Quinn, Pentony, Lynch, Spellman, Clark, and Farrelly—all friends of Major Duffy. None of these officers was present at the meeting last night, which was called in order that those who did not announce their intention of resigning at the previous meeting might have more time to consider the matter. The result was that not an officer who desires to see Major Duffy replaced has receded from his previous stand, and at last night's meeting not a man of them would agree to send in his resignation. None of the officers cared to have his name mentioned in the matter, except Major Duffy, who stated that both Capts. Lynch and McCrystal had agreed to resign some time ago, if requested to do so by proper authority. This the Captains denied. The Major also stated that he should make a report of the proceedings to Major Van Duzer, Judge Advocate of the brigade, and that, in his opinion, the officers who would not agree to resign were controlled by ex-Lieut. Col. James Moran.

Several officers seen afterward indignantly denied the truth of this assertion of the Major's, and said the whole scheme was Major Duffy's, that he might get an opportunity to railroad them out of the battalion for his own selfish ends.

The Haverhill Strike Over.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 11.—The strike of shoemakers came to an end to-day. But a small number of the men so far have been able to secure employment.

The strikers have gained a point in the matter of cut-downs, of which there will be no more for some time to come. The contract system they have succeeded in practically abolishing. On the other hand, wages have not been advanced, and a great sum of money has been lost to the workmen through idleness.

Newport Sales and Leases.

NEWPORT, March 11.—The valuable farm in Portsmouth formerly owned by Josiah M. Fiske of New-York, and later by the late Henry Astor Carey, was to-day purchased by Bradford Norman, who will use it as a residence. The price is not announced.

Henry V. White of Washington, formerly Secretary of the American Embassy at London, has rented the Rutherford cottage, on Harrison Avenue, for next season.

Herman Fobst of Dresden Missing.

A letter was received at Police Headquarters yesterday from Mrs. Alma Fobst of Dresden, Germany, stating that her husband, Herman Fobst, had sailed for New-York on the steamer Scandia on Feb. 3, since which time she had not heard from him.

Fobst is a merchant at Dresden. The police will make inquiries for him here. Mrs. Fobst forwarded a letter addressed to her husband to be given to him if the police find him.

MR. MANSFIELD'S THEATRE

Harrigan's Was Leased by Him Yesterday for Ten Years.

MR. HARRIGAN WILL REST AWHILE

Mr. Mansfield's Long-Formed Plans to Secure a New-York Theatre Have Now Matured —The Terms.

The management of Harrigan's Theatre is to be changed. This was determined yesterday afternoon, when Philip A. Smyth, the real estate broker, negotiated a lease for Mr. Harrigan with Richard Mansfield, whereby the latter takes the theatre for a period of ten years at an annual rental of about $20,000.

Mr. Harrigan will go on the road with his company for a month or two. At the end of that period he will sail for Europe with his family, to be gone six months, or, perhaps, a year. His plans beyond that period have not been formed.

By the lease Mr. Harrigan will obtain a net income from the theatre property of $10,000 a year, outside of taxes, interest, &c.

By securing the lease of the small but well-appointed theatre that has been called Harrigan's, Mr. Mansfield is now placed in a position to carry out plans that have long been formed and held in abeyance. He is an ambitious and art-loving manager and play producer as well as a powerful and original actor. His desire is always to make an absolutely flawless "production" of every play he presents, and as a traveling star with no permanent abiding place he has often gratified his ambition only at a great pecuniary risk, and sometimes with an actual loss of much money, as in the case of his magnificent revival of "Richard III." For, without a theatre of his own, each new production has demanded the expenditure of large sums for new canvas, timber, ropes, machinery, and other materials, while the manager of a theatre always has on hand a supply of such things, and employs, on salary, scene painters, machinists, stage carpenters, &c., whose services are continuously available. Probably Mr. Daly or Mr. Daniel Frohman could have produced "The Merchant of Venice" as well as Mr. Mansfield produced it at Herrmann's for one-half the cost. Mr. Mansfield was compelled to buy every stick of timber, every rope, and every bit of canvas, and to employ a number of extra stage hands, who were paid "special" rates for the necessary all-night rehearsals. The traveling "star" must pay high storage for the scenery he is not using on tour, or sell it.

Mr. Mansfield has long felt that he could do better for himself and his art, and attract to himself a larger permanent clientèle in New-York if he had a theatre of his own. He may not occupy it more than four months in the year, as his profits "on the road" are large, but a theatre managed by him, and bearing his name, as this probably will, should always be in demand for short engagements of high-class "combinatons."

Mr. Mansfield already has a good company, including some excellent actors who have long been associated with him, such as Mr. Harkins, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Griffiths. Established in New-York, he can always make special engagements, when need he, for the runs of certain plays. How he will produce new pieces, pictorially, as an established manager, may be judged from his productions, as a peripatetic star, of "Nero" and "Napoleon Bonaparte." No person familiar with current theatricals will doubt that his playhouse will be a model in all details of interior decoration and attendance on the comfort of playgoers; that the musical and pictorial accessories of every piece will be in the best possible taste.

The theatre on West Thirty-fifth Street is well suited to Mansfield. It is accessible and modern. The architect was F. H. Kimball, who brilliantly solved the problem of erecting a theatre which should be sufficiently commodious, and possess ample stage room, on a lot 75 by 100 feet, and yet comply with the demands of the building law. The handsome front is of white terra-cotta and brick, and the style is Italian Renaissance. There are no less than eighteen exits from the theatre, with plenty of fire escapes, though the construction is fire-proof. There is a court eight feet wide on each side of the theatre.

In the audience room the arrangements for electric lighting, heating, and ventilation are after the most approved plans. The acoustics are good, and the seating capacity is 915, as there are 375 chairs in the orchestra, 265 in the first balcony, and 275 in the gallery. There are also six stage boxes, accommodating six each. The dimensions of the proscenium arch are 28 by 26 feet, while the stage itself measures 73 by 35 feet. The house is a little more than four years old. It was opened by Mr. Harrigan Dec. 22, 1890, with "Reilly and the 400."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Richard Mansfield has taken a long lease of Harrigan's Theatre on very advantageous terms. He says it will be called the Garrick Theatre. But, of course, Mr. Mansfield is jesting. Garrick was an English actor, and he hates English actors. He was born on the Island of Helgoland, himself. He will more likely call it the Booth Theatre, after Hope Booth, or the Burton Theatre, after Blanche Burton, or the Dunlap Theatre, after the celebrated hat merchant. Mr. Mansfield is a mad wag.

GOV. STONE A CANDIDATE

In the Race to Succeed George in the United States Senate.

JACKSON, Miss., March 11.—Gov. J. M. Stone, who favored the nomination of President Cleveland, and who has been a steadfast supporter of the Administration, to-day announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator George, whose successor must be elected next January.

Gov. Stone is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and favored the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Senator George declines to enter the race. Congressman Money may be the free-silver candidate. The fight will be to a finish.

Joseph H. O'Neil's Bond Filed.

BOSTON, March 11.—Joseph H. O'Neil, Assistant United States Treasurer, appeared before United States Commissioner Fiske at the Federal Building this afternoon with his bondsman and qualified in the sum of $250,000. Mr. O'Neil will assume his new duties April 1, by agreement with the present incumbent of the office.

Cardinal Gibbons to Go to Rome.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Cardinal Gibbons has received a summons from the Pope to proceed to Rome early in May. His Eminence will be accompanied by the Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the cathedral.

FAILURE OF CLARENCE M'KIM

A Plunger on the Bear Side of the Market—Made Over a Million in Eighteen Months.

Clarence McKim, a plunger on the bear side of the market since December, 1892, sent word to the Stock Exchange yesterday that he was unable to meet his obligations. He said his contracts with members of the Exchange reached only $8,000. The amount of other liabilities cannot be known until creditors, who hold his paper on stock privileges, shall present their claims.

Mr. McKim sold trusts' stocks in the market at wholesale, and his puts and calls gained large and active circulation. He took energetic part in the raid on Cordage, Whisky, and Sugar. He guessed right on Reading, when its sharp decline was impending. It was said that in eighteen months his operations yielded him profits of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

This run of success made him bold. Last Summer he was as bearish as ever. The turn in affairs failed to impress him as likely to hold, although the profits he had made were declining through steady losses. By persisting in his former course, he found himself in danger a month or so ago. He began to gather in his contracts on Sugar, which he had sold at 80. He is said to have settled on private terms for from 12,000 to 20,000 shares. He could not cover himself fully, and when the end came he was still short of Sugar and St. Paul and long of Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri Pacific.

Various reports, collateral to the main facts as stated, accounted for the necessity of a failure. The one which excited the most attention, and which was generally credited, was that he might have straightened his affairs had not a prominent official in a down-town financial institution, with whom he had operated, and on whom he relied, suddenly withdrawn his support. The alleged joint operator is now away from the city, his connection here having been severed.

Mr. McKim is about fifty years old. For several years he was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, in which he developed plunging qualities, with varying results, including at least one failure. In September, 1887, he enlarged the field of his operations by joining the Stock Exchange. With Benjamin A. Taylor as his partner, the firm of Clarence McKim & Co. was started at 52 Broadway, in August, 1891. Mr. Taylor withdrew from the firm on Feb. 6, to give his attention to other business. The failure thus falls wholly on Mr. McKim.

BOUND AND ROBBED IN A CELLAR

Young Cochran, Who Had Been Collecting Rents for His Father, Attacked by Several Men.

William Cochran, nineteen years old, son of James Cochran, real estate dealer of 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was sent by his father yesterday morning to collect the rents from a flat-house in Second Avenue. After collecting from the tenants at 2,451 Second Avenue, he went to the cellar to inspect the plumbing.

While there he was assaulted in the dark by a number of young men. He could not see how many there were. They first held him and rifled his pockets. Then his limbs were tied and a pocket handkerchief was thrust into his mouth as a gag.

Mrs. Louis Hill heard a noise in the cellar in the afternoon, and she told her husband. They went to the cellar together and found and released Cochran.

Cochran told the police that the men struck him on the head and stunned him. He had $65, which was taken from him, in addition to some silver, which he had in his overcoat pockets. His gold watch and chain were also taken.

BANGOR'S DEMOCRATIC PLURALITY

No Choice of Mayor in the Election Held Yesterday.

BANGOR, Me., March 11.—At the election to-day a large vote was cast, and much interest was taken. It resulted in no choice for Mayor. Charles L. Snow, the Democratic candidate, has 70 plurality over F. O. Beal, Republican, but lacked 3 votes of an election. The vote for Mayor was: Beal, (Rep.,) 1,841; Snow, (Dem.,) 1,911; J. S. Ellis, (Proh.,) 71.

A recount was asked at the meeting of the municipal officers to-night, but that matter, and also the matter of ordering a special election, was tabled till the meeting to-morrow evening.

The next Board of Aldermen stands: Republicans, 5; Democrats, 2. The Common Council stands: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 6. The Republicans gain three Councilmen.

A MINISTER'S ESTIMATE OF CHICAGO

It Isn't Complimentary, but Is Couched in Vigorous Terms.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 11.—The Rev. J. S. Crowe, State Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union, said in a sermon yesterday:

"In Altoona over 900 families are starving, and they are the families of seven-day workers. The recent strike in Brooklyn was caused by seven-day day workers, and the Homestead strike was caused by seven-day workers. Since the World's Fair was kept open Sunday we have had riots, strikes, and trouble. To make a hell of this earth, destroy the law,

"Chicago is the nearest approach to hell that we have upon this earth."

Reducing the Oil Stocks.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—The pipeline statement for February shows another big cut in the oil stocks. There were 731,409 barrels taken, leaving only 4,908,776 barrels at the close of the month. At this rate of decrease the entire amount will be exhausted in seven months. The total stock for the same month a year ago was 11,009,545 barrels. As compared with January, the February runs show a decrease of 5,187 barrels a day. The shipments also show a slight decline. The daily average was 100,045 barrels in February.

Fixing His Southern Fences.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Gov. McKinley left this afternoon for Thomasville, Ga., to remain about two weeks. It was stated at his office that he went to rest, but it is believed that a conference with Southern Republican leaders relative to the National Republican Convention of 1896 will be held.

Death Caused by a Bursting Tire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—By the bursting of a tire on an engine drawing a train on the Erie Road at Dyke Station this morning, Engineer Perkins of Hornellsville was fatally injured, and Fireman Carley and Brakeman Lanphar were badly cut and bruised.

ALL ACCUSED OF FORGERY

Three Men Arrested in Newark in Three Different Cases.

ONE HAD BEEN MARRIED TWO WEEKS

Voullaire, Another Prisoner, Is Known to New-York Police—White, the Third, Is Sixty-Four Years Old.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11.—There were three arrests for forgery in this city to-day. The first was James E. Teller, who has been married but two weeks. The other prisoners are Jonathan A. White, sixty-four years old, and Alphonse Voullarie, whose name the New-York police will at once recognize.

Teller and his bride came to this city after the wedding in New-York and hired a room of Mrs. Leonard, 147 High Street. Teller showed his landlady a bankbook of the Bank of Hartford, Hartford, Conn., showing a credit of over $17,000, and one on the National Bank of Dover, Dover, N. J., with a credit balance of $1,878.58.

Teller announced his intention of going to Boston this morning, and on Mrs. Leonard's recommendation, A. J. Valentine, a butcher, of 62 State Street, cashed a check for $43.56 on the bank in Dover for Mrs. Teller.

A dispatch to the Dover bank proved that Teller had no funds there, and Detective Cosgrove followed the baggage to New-York. He arrested the couple as they alighted from a Grand Street car at the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They said they wanted to catch the Boston boat.

The police believe that Mrs. Teller is a victim of deception, as she really imagines her husband has the money he claims to possess.

Jonathan A. White of this city was arrested to-night at the instance of O. W. Handy of Handy & Brothers, produce dealers of South Water Street, Philadelphia. White presented seven drafts to Handy, each for $100, and received the cash. They purported to have been made by Joseph R. Richards of 245 Market Street, who repudiated the drafts when sent for collection. White will be held for extradition.

Alphonse Voullaire, alias Albert St. Claire, a forger, was arrested here while passing a worthless check for $15 this morning on Theodore Hilbert, a saloon keeper. A young and good-looking woman, who declined to tell her name, and who accompanied Voullaire as far as the saloon door, was also arrested and held as a witness.

Before entering the place the man handed the woman a pocketbook containing three bogus checks, drawn on the First National Bank of Baltimore, and two small bottles, the latter containing a water-colored fluid supposed to be "knock-out" drops.

Voullaire has been under police surveillance for some days past, as it was known he was endeavoring to secure the release of a prisoner named Charles Hecking, who is held in jail here in default of $6,000 bail on a charge of bigamy. Voullaire's devotion to Hecking is due, it is said, to his desire to secure a part of $12,000 which Hecking is believed to have in a New-York bank.

The two men are known to the police of many States. The men met in Sing Sing prison, New-York, in the early part of 1893. Hecking was serving a sentence for swindling and Voullaire a term for forgery. They became friends, and after their release spent much of their time together.

Soon after Hecking's arrest in this city, Voullaire came here and began negotiations to secure bail for him, or, as the police believe, to get Hecking's money and disappear.

Voullaire visited Hecking at the jail last week and represented, it is said, that his companion—a woman—owned real estate and was ready to become his surety, providing Hecking would produce $3,500 in cash.

The woman to-day denied that she was Mrs. Voullaire. She said that she had only known the man two weeks. She also denied knowing anything of Voullaire's check operations.

In the room Voullaire occupied, on Bank Street, the officers found a large check book containing the Baltimore bank checks, a number of checks for sums ranging from $15 to $50, a check-stamping apparatus, and a number of letters, one of which was a copy of a letter purporting to have been sent by Senator Vest to ex-Gov. Flower of New-York State, dated Feb. 7, 1893, requesting the Governor to pardon Voullaire. The letter stated that the writer did not know the young man, but was acquainted with his father, who was a "brilliant lawyer in St. Louis."

Voullaire has been employed by a number of railroad companies, and pretends to be posted in railroad affairs. During his incarceration in 1891 in the Tombs, in New-York, he asserted that Assistant District Attorney Weeks was delaying his trial on a charge of forgery to satisfy railroad officials, who were anxious to obtain documents which he had on deposit with a deposit company in New-York.

M'KELVEY MAY BE SUPERINTENDENT

Reported that Commissioner Welles Will Appoint Him To-day.

It was stated on the highest authority last night that one of the first things Police Commisioner Welles of Brooklyn would do this morning would be the appointment of Inspector William J. McKelvey as Superintendent of Police, in place of Patrick Campbell, who resigned about a week ago.

Inspector McKelvey is an ardent Republican and has been a police official for thirty years, twenty-three of which were spent in Brooklyn.

An Arkansas Court House Burned.

MURFREESBOROUGH, Ark., March 11.—The Pike County Court House has been burned, with its contents. Numerous true bills were found by the last Grand Jury and it is thought some of the persons thus affected set fire to the Court House as a means of revenge. Everything in the Court House was destroyed.

Wants Half-Breeds Kept Together.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11.—Father Lacombe, a missionary among the Indians in the Canadian Northwest, is here urging the Government to mass all half-breeds into one section, as he says they are suffering now from coming into contact with whites.

Detective Rado Discharged.

Julian Rado, the detective who was arrested Saturday on the charge of extortion, was discharged yesterday by Police Justice Burke, in the Essex Market Police Court.

Gen. Harrison Out of Danger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Gen. Harrison was able to sit up to-day. He is entirely out of danger, and his physician says that he will be out in a few days.

MORE ABOUT MUSEUM CONTRACTS

Assemblyman Wilds, It Is Said, Will Lay His Information Before the Mayor —Mr. Woolston's Criticism.

A dispatch from Albany yesterday said that Assemblyman Howard Payson Wilds would send to Mayor Strong the information he had received concerning the alleged irregularities in connection with the construction of the east wing of the American Museum of Natural History in this city.

Mr. Wilds, it is said, has received a letter from George F. Woolston, of 40 Wall Street, in which he declares that the city would have saved from $30,000 to $40,000 in refitting the old wings of the museum and furnishing the east wing.

Mr. Woolston said yesterday to a reporter in criticism of the award of the contract to Contractor Smith in June last:

"That contract was awarded to Mr. Smith for something over $180,000, and I say now, as I said then, that the city could have been saved $40,000 had ordinary business methods been pursued. I also believe that the scheme, like many others, was arranged so that only favored men could get the contract.

"Here are the specifications issued by the Park Department. They contain several hundred items, and provide among other things for an entire new steam plant; repairing of all exhibit cases that needed it; repairing of all skylights and windows; the overhauling of all machinery in the basement of the old building; changing of boilers; a new electric plant; large iron coal vault; the cutting away of a large amount of rock where blasting would not be allowed; entire new cases for the east wing; new laboratory, and generally for a mixed job upon which no contractor living could estimate inside of four weeks, as everything would require careful inspection.

"As a matter of fact, the specifications were only issued six days before the bids were opened. There was nothing in the specifications to tell what was required; how many windows needed repairing; how many cases were required, nor anything of that kind. At the end of every paragraph there were two words, 'See plans.'

"During the six days from the issuing of the specifications until the award was made I called every day at the office of the department's architect, J. C. Cady, of 31 East Seventeenth Street, to see the plans referred to. I could not get them. Instead I was told that a Mr. Berg had charge of the matter, but the latter I found was living at the seaside, and I did not see him until the day before the bids were opened. To my surprise he had no plans either, nothing whatever except the ground plans of the old and new buildings.

"The next day I appeared before the board and asked an extension of time to file a bid. I told them it was absolutely impossible for any contractor to furnish estimates unless he had inside information. They refused, however, to give me a single day.

"The result justified what I claimed. Only two bids had been submitted, one from Contrctor Smith, who had built the east wing, and the other from Longstaff & Hurd, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, whose superintendent had superintended the construction of the south wing.

"The specifications called for the completion of the contract within ninety days. It has not been completed yet. The methods pursued were of the most outrageous kind, and I am not the only contractor who protested. The man who could draw up such specifications without plans should never be employed by the city."

THE PRESIDENT IS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH

Owing to Bad Weather He Has Had But One Day's Shooting.

CAPE HENRY, Va., March 11.—The lighthouse steamer Violet, Capt. Donnell in command, on which Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Reilly, and two of the Lighthouse Board officials have been cruising in Pamlico and other sounds in Eastern North Carolina since the 6th inst., is anchored abreast of Cape Hatteras. She lies in what is called Cape Channel, a passage through a long shoal or reef, parallel to the coast and separating the deep water, or sound proper, from the little harbors and bays indenting the shore line.

On account of bad weather, the President has had only one day's hunting yet. That was last Friday, when he killed sixteen brant and one large goose. Saturday was too stormy for sport, and the party remained aboard all day. Sunday was used up in cruising down to Ocracoke Light and returning. The Violet on this trip covered part of the course that Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have sailed when he entered what is now called Ocracoke Inlet, and founded his ill-fated colony on Roanoke Island.

President Cleveland was upon deck last night, watching the moon's eclipse. The sky was obscured by cirrus clouds and haze, so the progress of the shadow was difficult to follow, but, to compensate for this, there was a brilliant lunar halo. The eclipse and halo together were a phenomenon worthy of observation.

Mr. Cleveland looks to be in excellent health.

Unpropitious weather put an end to the President's duck shooting after a few hours' sport this morning. In that short time, however, Mr. Cleveland had fairly good luck.

Storm signals are hoisted here, indicating a northeaster, which will prevent the President from shooting to-morrow, in which event it is probable that the Violet will be put about on the return trip to Washington.

Mr. Turner Will Come to New-York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—The Rev. J. Spencer Turner, who was inhibited from officiating at the Church of the Good Shepherd by Bishop Coxe, for using the full Catholic services, has now been prohibited from officiating in the diocese, and has returned to his Brooklyn home. He will become assistant rector of the Church of the Redeemer, at Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, New-York.

Shot and Robbed by Negroes.

WOOSTER, Ohio, March 11.—John Spencer, Commissioner of Holmes County, was waylaid by two colored men near Apple Creek early this morning. He resisted and was shot four times by the negroes. It is said he will die. Spencer had more than $200 in his pockets, which sum was stolen. A big posse is in pursuit, and if the negroes are captured there is little doubt that they will be lynched.

Work for 500 Men.

NORWALK, Conn., March 11.—The Norwalk Iron Works Company, manufacturer of heavy Government air compressors and pumps, which closed several weeks ago, depriving 500 men of employment, resumed operations this morning with the full complement of help and with orders sufficient to keep the works running till Fall.

Secretary Lamont at Work Again.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Lamont has returned to Washington, and resumed his duties at the War Department.

THE RIGHTS OF CLUBMEN

New-York Courts Called Upon to Define Them.

A TEST CASE IS MADE AT ALBANY

Clubdom Thinks an Adverse Decision Would Change the Entire Scope and Character of Clubs in this State.

ALBANY, March 11.—Clubdom has not awakened to the fact that litigation is now pending that may determine its existence in this State. Every bona fide social club and every clubman ought to be interested in the struggle now going on in this city between the clubs on one side and the liquor dealers and the Boards of Excise on the other. The question at issue is, "Shall clubs take out a saloon or a hotel license?"

These forays against social clubs are not by any means unusual. They generally occur when a city elects a Mayor with straight-laced ideas and appoints a Board of Excise that is controlled by liquor dealers. The liquor dealers of Albany declare that the clubs must take out a license. Singularly enough, the members of the Board of Excise are of the same opinion.

In the preliminary struggle in this city the clubs have suffered defeat.

Some time ago the Adelphi Club was indicted on complaint of the Excise Board of this city. The Adelphi is the leading Hebrew club of the capital. Among its members are found the wealthiest and most influential Jews of Albany. Its clubhouse, at South Pearl and Division Streets, is commodious, handsomely equipped, and contains all the appointments that go to make a first-class club, popular with its members and successful in its management. The race question had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the Adelphi as a victim in the contest between social clubs, the liquor dealers, and the Excise Board. The prominent clubs of the capital, the Fort Orange, the Albany, and the Adelphi, were notified that the Board of Excise was determined to make a foray. By common consent the Adelphi was chosen to go to the front, and make the fight. In military parlance the Adelphi is the advance guard, the Albany Club is in reserve, and the Fort Orange is the main body. But, unlike military dispositions, the defeat of the advance guard carries with it not only the defeat of the reserve, and of the main body, but also of the entire organization of clubdom in the State.

When the case against the Adelphi Club was called last Monday, before Judge Clute, in the County Court, David Muhlfelder appeared as the attorney and Matthew Hale as counsel. The County Judge, in basing his decision against the club, quoted the law in the case of The People against Bradley, decided in the Supreme Court, General Term, Fifth Department, October, 1890—the only case directly in point in this State. But this case was never carried to the Court of Appeals.

In order to show how far-reaching the effect of this decision was, the next day the Excise Commissioners of Rochester served formal notice upon all the social clubs of that city that they must take out a license. And it will not be surprising if the Excise Boards of other cities in the State adopt the same course toward the clubs within their jurisdiction.

In discussing this subject, one of the best-known lawyers in the State summed up the situation this afternoon to The New-York Times correspondent in these words:

"The main objections to the clubs on this issue are two: That liquor is cheaper and can be obtained on Sunday. The cheapness of liquor in a club over the price demanded in a saloon proves co-operation among the members, who thus contribute toward the payment of goods that they originally purchased, to be consumed by themselves, and not by the public at large. No bar is maintained by any of the bona-fide clubs in this city, and liquor can only be obtained by an order to a servant, who fetches it to the member, who signs his name to a regularly numbered slip.

"Liquor is obtained on Sunday in a club exactly on the same principle that a man can obtain it in his own house, for every member of a club contributes his share toward the payment of the taxes of the city and the State in the taxes that are paid by the club itself; the servants in the club who bring his liquor to him are to all intents and purposes his servants, for by the payment of his initiation fee and annual dues the member contributes his prorata share toward their employment and maintenance and the support of the club, and the liquor that he procures he has a proprietary right in."

A Ray of Sunshine.

The only ray of sunshine that clubdom sees in the gloom of the present litigation is the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the October term of 1894, in the appeal from the Circuit Court of St. Louis, in the matter of the State of Missouri ex rel. Nicholas M. Bell, Excise Commissioner, appellant, against the St. Louis Club, respondent. The decision, which was written by James J. Gantt, Presiding Judge, was concurred in by Judges Sherwood and Burgess.

The relator was appointer as Excise Commissioner by the Governor of the State, and had exclusive authority to grant dramshop licenses in the City of St. Louis. He claimed:

That the respondent is a coroporation duly organized under Article X. of Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, and that it has during the six months preceding the filing of the petition continuously, and every day, including Sundays and holidays, at its premises in the City of St. Louis, on the corner of Locust Street and Ewing Avenue, sold intoxicating liquors in quantities less than three gallons, which were drunk on the premises, without being licensed as a dramshop keeper, and in violation of the laws of Missouri, and of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the original packages or otherwise," approved April 20, 1891.

The court ordered the club to plead to the information, and, in filing an answer, made known the facts that under the law it was incorporated for the purpose of forming and maintaining a club; that said club should obtain and maintain a clubhouse for the purpose of advancing by social intercourse the bodily and mental health of such persons as might be or thereafter become its members and by the friendly interchange of views and discussion advance the commercial prosperity of the City of St. Louis, and obtain a place of common and friendly intercourse of such members with each other; that a clubhouse was secured, membership obtained, and liquor was sold, and that the proceeds derived from said wines and liquors were placed with the other money of the respondent and expended in the repurchase of other wines and liquors and in the maintenance of the club; that no profit has ever been declared or paid to any of its members by the club since its organization.

In addition to these and other facts, the club offered to prove that it at no time sold

ITS TRACES LINGER LONG.

Why the Grip Is So Much More Feared Than Many Other Diseases That Affect Us.

If the grip would run its course like another disease, and then go away, leaving no trace behind, it would still be dangerous enough to justify all the precautions against it. But the evil that grip does, lives after it. People who can't digest their food, and complain of cold hands and feet, or of shattered nerves, or are tormented by a persistent cough, says, "I have never been well since I had the grip."

The reason is simple enough. There has been an immense drain of vital force during the battle with the disease, and this loss has never been made good. Thus the weakened body, like a town without fortifications, is open to the enemy. A second attack of grip is, for this reason, more serious than the first. How shall the harmful consequence of the first battle be remedied, and how shall a second siege be prevented? Here is an answer:

"My lungs have been weak for four months after a severe attack of the grip," says Mrs. Hague of Bridgeport, Pa. "Three weeks ago I began using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and can highly recommend it. I wish I had tried it sooner."

For the benefit of people who like to know the why and wherefore, it should be said that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a medicinal stimulant, which stirs all the functions of the body to such brisk and healthy action that the grip can find no weak spot to seize upon.

Hard work, anxiety, and exposure drag down the most vigorous constitution. It is only a question of time, unless the strength be sustained by a stimulant that goes to help the respiratory, digestive, and excretory organs. Because Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey does this, it has robbed the dreaded grip of its terrors. Please remember, though, that a remedy used promptly is doubled in value.

or disposed of spirituous liquors at a profit or at a price in excess of the actual cost of the liquor, with the cost of service added, which proof was excluded as incompetent and irrelevant on objection of plaintiff's counsel.

In the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of Missouri, the court said:

The prosecution of clubs for furnishing liquors to their members is not a new thing. The cases are numerous and irreconcilable. In those States where the laws are prohibitory, as might be expected, a most rigid line of adjudications is to be found. On the other hand, where the enactments on this subject have been in the main police and revenue regulations, a less stringent line of decisions has been rendered. In each jurisdiction, the courts have been governed by the statutes themselves and have endeavored to construe them so as to effectuate the intention of the Legislature.

A marked feature, moreover, in all the cases is the effort to prevent evasions of the statute by tricks and devices which attempt to assume a legal form, while really violating the spirit of the statute. These have rightly been swept aside by the courts without hesitation.

The article on this subject in the American and English Enclycopedia, Vol. XI., p. 727, summarizes the matter in these words:

"The distribution of liquors by a bona fide club to its members is not a sale within the definition of the liquor law, even though the person receiving liquor gives money in return for it. It is otherwise, however, where such club is simply a device resorted to as a means of evading the statute."

And again the Court said:

Under its charter the defendant club maintains its dining rooms and reading rooms on Sunday as well as all other days of the week. Even if it could take out a license as a dramshop keeper, it would necessitate the closing of the establishment on Sunday, and thus deprive its members, who are active business men, and unmarried, of one of the chief motives in membership, in affording them for one day the quiet and retirement from the noise and bustle of a public hotel.

As to what constitutes a club, the court held:

Applying the test that commends itself to our best judgment, in view of the conflict in the decisions, we think that where a social club, as in this case, is clearly a bona fide organization, with a limited membership, and admission into which cannot be obtained by any person at his pleasure, and its property is actually owned in common by its members, a distribution of wine or other liquors belonging to such club among its several members is not a sale of liquor at retail or in original packages within the meaning and purview of our dramshop act, although technically the act does amount to a sale for some purposes.

The bona fides of the organization is in each case a question for the court or the jury under proper instructions of the court.

In conclusion the Court said:

We are constrained to adopt the view that the club's manner of furnishing its members wines and liquors is not a sale at retail or in original package within the meaning of the dram-shop law, and if we are wrong the Legislature, which is to convene in a few weeks, can correct the construction we have placed on the law.

Views of a Clubman.

Henry Whiting Garfield, President of the National Rowing Association and Chairman of the House Committee of the Albany Club, had this to say of the question and the pending litigation:

"For years past it has been commonly conceded that clubs were private organizations, and not public institutions, and no attempt was made to compel them to take out licenses. Within the last few months, however, in consequence of the efforts of law and order committees and reform Mayors to enforce more strictly the mediaeval Sunday-closing laws, the liquor dealers have endeavored to compel the several Excise Boards to place clubs and saloons on the same basis.

"What has been the result? The movement has generally failed of success. In a suit to annul the charter of the St. Louis Club, because it dispensed liquor without a license, the Supreme Court of Missouri, all the Judges concurring, decided in favor of the club. In Troy the clubs secured eminent counsel, who submitted an opinion to the effect that the Excise Board had no authority whatever to license clubs, being limited in their powers by the precise language of the statute, which specifically states what and what only they have a right to license. Their argument to the effect that clubs are not public houses and make no public or private sales of their liquors, was so strong and convincing that the Excise Board there concluded to abide by it.

"A similar effort in Brooklyn came to naught through the adverse opinion which was written by the Corporation Counsel. In Albany, we understand that the Corporation Counsel, who is supposedly learned in the law, has decided that a club is a saloon and should be subject to license fees and police surveillance. The several clubs have finally concluded to make a contest, believing that it would be best for all concerned to have the questions at issue decided by the higher courts.

"At an amicable conference a stipulation was entered into with the President of the Excise Board whereby the clubs agreed to abide by the result of a test case, the Adelphi Club being selected.

"This case has been tried only in the county courts, where the decision was pro forma against us, it being generally understood that the case was to be carried up. It will be argued at the General Term, and then appealed to the Court of Apeals. This case is one of great moment to the clubs of the State. We shall go to considerable expense in the matter, because we regard it as involving the privacy and perpetuity of the club.

"An adverse decision would affect the clubs by altering the character and scope of such organizations. Take the Albany Club, for instance. We have sleeping rooms and have a restaurant open at stated hours on every day of the week. What license would avail us except a hotel or an innkeeper's license? Would not this make us legally and technically a public inn, and could not any respectable traveler compel us to house and entertain him if we had accommodations? It is not that we object at all to the expense of a license, but we desire to preserve our club character. Many a man makes a clubhouse his home, and he has the same right to privacy and to the privilege of opening a bottle of claret or of wine at his Sunday dinner as is now accorded by the law to any other private citizen at his own residence. We are organized for social purposes and are not in the liquor business. We desire merely to secure home privileges to our regular and legitimate members, and this new crusade is, in a manner, a persecution of innocent and law-abiding citizens.

"Fearful lest the courts should accord to clubs their charter rights, the liquor men have now gone to the Legislature and have succeeded in adding to one of the excise bills a section specifically enacting an excise fee for clubs. The clubmen of the State should lose no time in interviewing or corresponding with the several members of the Legislature and in exposing this conspiracy against our rights."

LAWYER GIBBS'S MURDERERS

Opening of the Trial of Clarence and Sadie Robinson for the Crime Which Startled Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 11.—An hour before the opening of the Superior Court this morning the broad corridors and stairways of the City Hall were thronged with an eager, curious crowd, scrambling for an opportunity to enter the courtroom where Clarence and Sadie Robinson were to be put on trial for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, a young lawyer, on the evening of April 28, 1894.

On the evening of April 28, about 9:30 o'clock, the body of Mr. Gibbs was found lying in a driveway on Delaware Avenue, north of Sumner Street. Three shots fired in rapid succession had been heard by those in the vicinity, and investigation revealed the murder. Gibbs was found with two pistol-shot wounds, one in the shoulder and one in the head, and he died soon after being removed to the hospital. There was no clue to the murderers, but theories were numerous.

Two boys declared that they saw the flash of the pistol and saw two figures running away. Rewards were offered and detectives worked on the case for weeks without any success, and up to the time of Mrs. Robinson's startling confession in Cleveland on Oct. 13, it was the general opinion that the murderer of Montgomery Gibbs would never be brought to justice. This confession was in effect that the Robinsons were stranded in this city without a cent of money, and that, desperate over their situation, Clarence promised to rob somebody and get money. Sadie dressed herself in boy's clothes and accompanied her husband. They walked up Delaware Avenue to the point where the crime was committed, a lonely spot, and there hid behind a hedge bordering a driveway. Gibbs approached and Clarence met him with a revolver and demanded his money. Gibbs, who was a powerfully-built man, showed fight, and in the scuffle that followed, three shots were fired, two of which took effect, causing death.

As to who fired the fatal shot which entered Gibbs's head the stories of the two guilty people conflict. Clarence alleged that Sadie, finding that Gibbs was overcoming him, fired this shot, while Sadie in her confession charged her husband with having fired all the shots. The Robinsons were brought here from Cleveland, and since their incarceration, by the advice of their counsel, they have maintained strict reticence about the crime.

Their counsel, Messrs. Willard W. Saperstone of this city and ex-Judge Lucius Q. Hurdesty of Mount Vernon, Ohio, purpose to put upon the prosecution the burden of proof, and expect to clear their clients by reason of the fact that there were no eye witnesses to the crime and that dead men tell no tales.

The Robinsons were brought into court about 9:50 o'clock. Sadie, the central figure for the eye of the spectators, was dressed in black, and her short hair hung in ringlets around her little head. She occupied a big chair right at the shoulder of her counsel, and was very restless. Clarence was also dressed in a suit of black, and his light red hair was carefully combed and parted.

When Judge Hatch opened court, District Attorney Kenefick immediately moved the indictment of Sarah A. and Clarence Robinson. Mr. Saperstone said he was ready for trial, and the work of obtaining a jury was begun.

Six jurors had been obtained at 6 o'clock to-night.

SUIT AGAINST JOHN E. SEARLES

John L. Bigford Claims that He Was Not Fairly Treated.

John L. Bigford began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett, yesterday against John E. Searles, the Secretary of the Sugar Trust, Mrs. Searles, Winthrop M. Whiting, and Mr. Tuttle, Mr. Searles's nephew. The case came up on a motion to examine a witness before trial.

The papers state that Mr. Bigford discovered a valuable piece of real estate in Flatbush and interested Searles in it. Searles promised to furnish the capital for the purchase of the property, which was to be put on the market in small parcels. Bigford, Searles, and Whiting were each to receive one-third of the profits.

As soon as Mr. Searles obtained the title of the land, the complaint states, he went back on his agreement and insisted upon 50 per cent. of the profits, Whiting and Bigford to get 20 per cent. each, and Mr. Searles's nephew, Tuttle, to get 10 per cent.

The plaintiff was compelled to acquiesce. Searles is charged with having refused to pay the 20 per cent. and of gradually freezing the plaintiff out.

Edward M. Shepard is counsel for Mr. Searles. He promised to produce the witness Friday, and the examination was set for that day.

A Family of Circus Riders.

The Meers family of European circus riders arrived here yesterday on the steamship Persia of the Hamburg-American Line. The family consits of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Meers, and the Misses Rose, Onika, Marie, and Lillie Meers, and some younger children.

The four young women are known all over Europe as most daring and accomplished bareback equestriennes, and have been specially engaged for the Barnum & Bailey show, at a salary, it is said, of $100 a day.

They will give riding exhibitions of a most novel character, using one, two, three, and four horses at a time, with single and double acts, and with two on the back of one horse.

They will execute all the known bareback riding feats, while in short skirts, and all the well-known skirt dances, as well as character sketches and other displays while galloping around the rings on the backs of horses.

May Escape Prison After All.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 11.—The Supreme Court this morning granted a new trial in the case of Ambrose Smith, a well-known lawyer, who recently was convicted of embezzling money from C. W. Sterry. Sterry had been for many years a client of Smith, and their relations had been very friendly. The trouble grew out of the use by Mr. Smith of $1,000 of Mr. Sterry's money. Mr. Smith was convicted by a jury recently, and although the entire jury signed an application to the court for a new trial, the application was overruled and Smith was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Justice Watkins.

Malcolm Cameron Anderson Now.

Malcolm Anderson, now Malcolm Cameron Anderson, is descended from the Lairds of Lochiel, and he doesn't propose to have that fact forgotten by his friends and family.

So yesterday Mr. Anderson petitioned Judge Glegerich of the Court of Common Pleas for permission to make Cameron, the family name of his mother, a part of his own name.

The permission was granted.

CASHMERE BOUQUET

Delightfully Perfumed.

The Best of all Toilet Soaps.

DECISION ON CARRIERS' LIABILITY

The Supreme Court in a Divided Opinion Makes a Ruling of Great Importance to Shippers and Ship Owners.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter of the libel in admiralty against the steamship Caledonia by Henderson Brothers, to recover damages caused by delay through the breaking of her shaft. Henderson Brothers shipped cattle by the steamer, and, by reason of the prolonged voyage, lost money through decrease in weight and decline in prices. The bill of lading relieved the steamship company of liability for loss or damages from delays or defects in boilers or machinery.

The case was tried in the Circuit Court for Massachusetts, which found, as a conclusion of law, that "there was a warranty that the vessel was seaworthy at the time of sailing from Boston. This warranty was not affected by the exceptions in the bill of lading. The breach of the warranty was the cause of all the damage claimed. The libellant is entitled to recover $7,850 and interest," and judgment was given for that sum. The defense was, as indicated, that the breaking of the shaft was due to a latent defect that could not be discovered, and that the steamship company was not liable for the damages caused by the resulting delay; that the exceptions in the bill of lading protected it. The Chief Justice, in the opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, said:

The proposition that the warranty of seaworthiness exists by implication in all contracts for sea carriage, we do not understand to be denied, but it is insisted that the warranty is not absolute and does not cover latent defects not ordinarily susceptible of detection. If this were so, the obligation resting on the ship owner would be, not that the ship should be fit, but that he had honestly done his best to make her so. We cannot concur in this view. In our opinion, the ship owner's undertaking is not merely that he will do and has done his best to make the ship fit, but that the ship is really fit to undergo the perils of the sea and other incidental risks to which she must be exposed in the course of the voyage, and, this being so, that undertaking is not discharged because the want of fitness is the result of latent defects. * * * By reason of the unseaworthiness of the Caledonia the cattle were not delivered at the time and place when and where they should have been, and loss was incurred through shrinkage in weight and from the protracted voyage and through fall in market value during the delay in arrival. The damages * * * were not remote, but followed naturally from breach of warranty.

From this opinion and judgment of the court Justices Brown, Harlan, and Brewer dissented, in a vigorous opinion read by Justice Brown, who said:

If, in the circumstances of the present case, the vessel be not exonerated by the exception in the bill of lading of "loss or damage from machinery or defects therein," I am wholly unable to conceive what defects the exception was intended to cover. I am not aware that there is any magic in the words "implied warrant of seaworthiness," which enabled them to override all the other general principles of law applicable to the responsibility of the carrier, as well as the express terms of the contract with the shipper.

Chief Justice Fuller announced to the bar to-day that after the cases now on the call had been argued, the Supreme Court would hear no more, owing to the pressure of cases already under consideration, but would take a recess until the 25th inst. It will be enabled to do this probably on Friday next.

The cases of the Texas Pacific and Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Companies vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and of the commission vs. the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Company, have been restored to the docket for reargument at the next term of court.

CALLED TO BROOKLYN PASTORATE

The Rev. George C. Peck Will Preach at Grace Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. George C. Peck of Islip, L. I., has received a call to the Grace Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Peck is a son of the late Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, who was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, for years.

The Rev. Mr. Peck is a Methodist, and, in order to accept the call, he will have to renounce Methodism.

Grace Presbyterian Church was formerly in charge of the Rev. Dr. Asbury C. Clarke, who died last Summer. Dr. Clarke was eccentric, wearing a full evening dress suit while in the pulpit, and, when he died, he was buried in white velvet.

The Rev. Mr. Peck is thirty-one years old. The salary is $2,400.

OHIO SOCIETY'S MONTHLY DINNER

Mayor Strong One of the Guests—Others Present.

The monthly meeting of the Ohio Society was held last night at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street. The meeting was preceded by an informal dinner.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the President of the society, presided at the dinner. At his left sat Mayor Strong. Both gentlemen made brief speeches. The regular business was then proceeded with.

Among those present were D. W. Bates, ex-Judge Higley, Dan Beard, C. C. Shayne, Homer Lee, A. J. C. Foye, Major Hibbard, Col. Loveland, and Dr. Beckwith.

The Rev. T. C. McClelland Resigns.

The Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the North Reformed Church, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, announced his resignation Sunday. The assistant pastor, the Rev. Mr. Greene of New-York City, will become the permanent pastor.

Cuticura

the great SKIN CURE

Instantly Relieves TORTURING Skin Diseases

And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring humors are the most wonderful on record.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

AVOID THE KNIFE. SAFE AND SURE CURE FOR PILES, FISTULA, ITCHING, FISSURE, &c. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. Superbly illustrated Book on Piles sent free.

DR. A. B. JAMISON, 42 West 45th St., N. Y. City.

REFORMS FOR THE POLICE

Committee of Ten Has its Measure About Ready to Report.

WILL SEEK A NON-PARTISAN BOARD

Attitude of the Legislature and Mr. Platt—The Tioga Statesman Would Still Figure in the Ranks of Reformers.

Whatever plan may be determined upon by the Platt statesmen in Albany in reference to police reform bills, it has not interfered with the programme of the Committee of Ten, and, moreover, it will not interfere with this programme.

The committee has its police-reform measures nearly prepared, and the finishing touches will be added to-day. It will be submitted to the entire committee for approval or change, at a meeting to be held to-morrow, and it is expected it will be sent to Albany by Thursday or Friday.

The bill to be prepared by the Ten embodies the principles of reorganization laid down in the resolutions adopted at the Cooper Union mass meeting, and as finally agreed on by the Ten will have the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the German-American Reform Union, the Good Government Clubs, and the City Vigilance League.

Members of the Ten believe the legislators are disposed to take no decisive or important action on the measures now before the Legislature until the Ten's bill reaches Albany. A request to that effect was formally made, and the fact that there will be but a few more days to wait leads them to think the legislators are disposed to grant this request.

Immediate action on the part of the committee which has the bills would be regarded as evidence that Mr. Platt has decided not to give the reformers a show for real reform legislation. It would be construed as a declaration of aggressive warfare.

The members of the Committee of Ten are not unanimous in their position as regards a single-headed Police Commission, although there has been a large amount of argument expended by those who favor such a commission. This, however, it was said by one of the committee yesterday, is not the reason that the measure has not yet been completed and made public. This feature is regarded by some of the men who have been actively at work in the preparation of the bill as one of the non-essentials. The main thing is a non-partisan commission. Whatever may be the decision of the committee on the proper number of Commissioners, the bill will be such as to give the most available non-partisan board.

The measure proposes to lodge the greater part of the executive work of the Police Department in the hands of the Chief, and if a commission of three or five is provided for, the functions of the board will be administrative. The Elections Bureau will be taken out of the control of the Commissioners in the Ten's bill.

The treatment accorded this measure at Albany will be regarded as pretty conclusive evidence of Mr. Platt's intentions in the trouble which has been brought about in Republican circles by Mayor Strong's non-partisan actions.

Mr. Platt made a statement yesterday, which is entertaining. It is as quiet and peaceful an utterance as the Tioga chieftain's declaration some weeks ago, that he was one of the reformers.

It was called forth by the publication of a story that Messrs. Saxton and Fish had "deserted" Mr. Platt. They were said to have joined hands with Mayor Strong and the Brookfield wing of the Republican Party in this city, and proposed to go in for some genuine reform legislation. It would have been somewhat amusing in ordinary circumstances to speak of either of these men as "deserting" Mr. Platt. Mr. Saxton has not been particularly known as one who wore the Platt collar.

The story was based in part on a call which Speaker Fish made on Commissioner Brookfield Sunday. It was so early in the day that Commissioner Brookfield, wearied and worn by the clamorings of place hunters, for a week, was still enjoying his Sunday morning nap, and as Speaker Fish was bound to take an early train to Albany, he did not see Mr. Brookfield. However, his intentions were construed as evidence that he wanted to promise aid and comfort to this enemy of Mr. Platt.

But Mr. Platt, with a careless, off-hand manner, disposed of the "desertion" story, and incidentally spoke of reform legislation as if he were yet one of the "reformers," and had never had an idea of anything else in the legislation at Albany. Mr. Platt said:

"The statement published in the morning newspapers that Lieutenant Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish had deserted me is amusing, in view of the fact that there is no difference of opinion among the friends of genuine reform in the Legislature. All are in favor of the enactment of pending reform measures, and I doubt very much if Messrs. Saxton and Fish have 'gone over to the enemy,' for that is the impression conveyed by the report that they have deserted. First it was ex-Senator Warner Miller, now it is Saxton and Fish who have changed front, according to the rumor mongers. I am getting tired of denying such stuff and nonsense. There is just as much truth in all this talk about retaliatory legislation. It is childish sensationalism. I have never said or done anything that could create such an impression. It is for the Legislature to say which bills shall or shall not be enacted into laws, and I have no doubt this Legislature will act wisely, being neither cajoled by its professed friends nor frightened by its enemies, inside or outside the party."

Mr. Platt's declaration that "all are in favor of the enactment of pending reform measures" would be very satisfactory to some who favor these measures if there had not been so much talk of late concerning amendments which may be tacked upon those pending measures.

Members of the Committee of Seventy do not believe it has been determined by the Platt legislators to vest the power of appointing police magistrates in the Supreme Court, but they have taken enough interest in the gossip to that effect to give some consideration to the possibility that Gov. Morton would approve such a measure; also as to the constitutional authority of the Legislature to vest this power in the judiciary.

One difficulty is before the Platt men who favor an amendment of this nature, namely, the constitutional requirement that the bills affecting the city be sent to the Mayor for his approval. Even the most rabid Platt man, and the most bitterly disappointed patronage grabber, is hardly in favor of making such an open declaration of war as the passage of such a measure in spite of Myor Strong's disapproval would be construed to be.

Another chapter in the record of the trouble in the Republican Party came yesterday in the form of an interview with J. Sloat Fassett, at Elmira. Since he was in New-York City two weeks ago, taking part in the anti-Platt conference, he has been more or less about the State, and has been talking with anti-Platt Republicans. He says the people will not stand it if Mr. Platt and the Legislature refuse to give this city the full measure of the victory of last November.

Mr. Fassett said he believed Mr. Morton and Mr. Strong had endeavored to keep their ante-election pledges, and he accused Mr. Platt and his followers of cowardice.

"They may threaten and bluff, and play small politics for small results," said ex-Senator Fassett; "they may follow Chairman Hackett for a time, but they dare not go before the people this Fall on a record of broken faith and unfulfilled promises. The Republican leaders will be very slow to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to the 154,000 people standing back of Mayor Strong, who, when they voted for him, voted expressly for home rule in cities and for reform legislation along certain clearly-defined lines."

Mr. Platt said he did not care to discuss these utterances of the Chemung County leader.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

THE FLATBUSH AVENUE EXTENSION

Fulton Street Merchants Oppose It as the Work of a Real Estate Ring—Mayor Schieren's Arguments.

A number of prominent merchants of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, during the last week have publicly stated that the plan for the extension of Flatbush Avenue to the bridge entrance would be a menace to the city, and that it was being urged by a clique of property owners on Flatbush Avenue.

Mayor Schieren yesterday made the following statement:

In response of many inquiries, as well as for general information, I desire to make public the following statement upon the proposed extension of Flatbush Avenue:

Fulton Street, below Flatbush Avenue, has reached its limit for accommodating public travel to the bridge and ferries. In the busy hours of the morning and evening, travel is very much delayed and the street overcrowded. Certainly not another car line could run through that part of Fulton Street. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to open and provide some new avenue or street for the constant increase of travel to the bridge. The outlying wards and annexed district will soon be occupied by a large population who will demand better facilities for travel; that question, in fact, confronts us now.

How can it best be met? Which is the most practicable and feasible plan? Examine the map of Brooklyn and you will find that the terminus of the bridge is in direct line with Flatbush Avenue, and the extension of that avenue will make an easy, natural, and most practicable approach to the bridge and will relieve the already overcrowded condition of Fulton Street.

Brooklyn is anxious for and should secure the surplus population of New-York. Therefore it must offer inducements and proper facilities of travel to the breadwinner to locate his family here. We can furnish him with a house at a moderate price. Yes, I believe cheaper than in any other large city in this country. What we need most is quick, safe, and direct transit, and if we can furnish that we will receive the overflow of population of New-York.

Who will be most benefited by transforming the farm lands and vacant lots of the annexed districts into beautiful homes? Naturally the community itself, but most of all our merchants and tradesmen, because the family of the breadwinner will consume many things and will patronize the stores of the city. Fulton Street will be more crowded than ever with throngs of shoppers in its large stores and magazines of trade. Therefore, it is clearly the duty and interest, and also the best policy for the authorities to provide necessary and comfortable transit for the breadwinner, to induce him to locate with us.

The adoption of any other plan than the extension of Flatbush Avenue by widening other streets seems but a temporary makeshift and an ill-advised public expenditure. We have had enough of that already in this city; public money has been wasted upon impracticable so-called improvements. Other administrations have failed to grasp the importance of this extension of Flatbush Avenue and allowed it to lapse. Certainly there never was a time when it was more needed than now, and nothing is to be gained by further delay, because it will be an absolute necessity for the future development of this section of the city; and if this improvement is not made it will retard the growth of the city and may divert trade elsewhere.

The expense for the extension of Flatbush Avenue will not be $5,000,000 or $7,000,000, as is claimed, but upon careful estimates made, it will hardly exceed $3,000,000; and by a fair assessment laid upon abutting property, as well as adjacent districts benefited, the expense upon the city at large will be materially reduced. The work can be done now and should be speedily done; first, to develop the outlying wards and the annexed districts; second, to relieve the ever-increasing crowded condition of Fulton Street, and facilitate travel to the bridge and ferries.

Within six months the new terminal buildings will be finished, thereby doubling the capacity of the brige railway, which will relieve the crowded conditon of the bridge during the busy hours, and will attract more people to our city.

The Fulton Street merchants have organized an anti-extension organization and will soon have a public meeting.

Charged with Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Samuel R. Beaumont, formerly of Baltimore, who has been a traveling salesman for Nelson Morris & Co., the Chicago packers, was arrested this afternoon in Streator, Ill., and brought to this city. It is alleged that in the last month Beaumont has embezzled between $4,000 and $5,000 from the company.

MOTHERS recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent *cure* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription"

MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. If

THE MARRIED WOMAN

be delicate, run-down, or overworked, it worries her husband as well as herself. This is the proper time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses, or ailments, which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and makes a new woman of her.

MRS. ABRAM LYON, of *Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I had been suffering from ulceration and falling of the womb, for several years, or since the birth of my youngest child. I consulted all the physicians around here and they gave me up and said there was no help for me.

At last, almost discouraged, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took five bottles. It is three years since and I have not had any return of the trouble. I feel very grateful, and in fact, owe you my life, for I do not think I should have been alive now if I had not taken your medicine."

MRS. LYON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATION

Bills for This City That Have Been Agreed On for Passage.

POLICE MEASURES TO BE REPORTED

Mr. Platt Will Not Interfere with the Passage of Laws that Are Required by the Reform Element.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Republican legislators who spent Sunday in New-York and who said Mr. Platt returned to Albany with the most amicable feelings toward mankind, and particularly toward Mayor Strong, all agree that harmony, good fellowship, and unanimity exist between Mr. Platt and themselves, between Mr. Strong and themselves, and between Mr. Platt and Mr. Strong for the reason that Mr. Platt is perfectly willing that all the legislation necessary for New-York, with certain modifications, shall be granted.

The New-York Police bills, which are now in the care of Senator Lexow's special committee, will be considered to-morrow, reported on to the Senate Wednesday morning, and made a special order for Thursday. The Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill will be reported as it is, with an amendment that will embody the main provisions of the reorganization scheme, which, as a special bill, will cease to exist. The argument made for consolidating the two bills is that when the two, the Bi-Partisan and the Reorganization bills, were first introduced, the Power of Removal bill had not become a law, the ex-Police Board, a Tammany organization, was in existence, and the necessity for a reorganization commission was apparent. With the passage of the Power of Removal bill, however, absolute authority was invested in the Mayor to reorganize the Police Board itself, and thus invest the board with the power to reorganize the department. Therefore, from the Platt standpoint,, the necessity for a special reorganization commission does not exist now.

As for the Police Justices bill, according to Senator Lexow, no proposition has been offered to transfer the power of appointment from the Mayor to the Supreme Court. "If any power of this kind should be invested in the judiciary, the Court of Common Pleas ought to be the court," explained Senator Lexow this evening to the correspondent of The New-York Times. "But that is merely a suggestion. No intimation of the kind has been brought to me."

Two much-discussed measures that have passed the Assembly will be killed in the Senate. Gov. Morton has served notice that he will veto the Braun Anti-Pass bill, should it be sent to him, and it has, therefore, been strangled in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Senate Cities Committee has also smothered the Real Estate Exchange bill, which proposes to transfer auction sales of real estate from 111 Broadway to 59 Liberty Street.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-night were these:

By Mr. Glenn—Prohibiting retail merchants from advertising to sell at retail, at less than cost, merchandise that is not damaged or otherwise depreciated, or at prices so low as to injure the business of another in the same line of business.

By Mr. F. F. Schulz—Providing that the expense of the trial of Police Justice Watson shall be a Brooklyn City charge.

By Mr. Hamilton—Authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment in New-York City to determine and award damages for the changing of the original grade of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, in New-York City, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River Railroad.

By Mr. Ainsworth—A measure introduced at the request of the National Newspaper Press Association. The bill provides that the intent of libel shall not be judged by publication, and that if a retraction is made within three days libel cannot be judged.

The Albany Police bill came up on motion of Mr. Ten Eyck to commit the measure to the Cities Committee. Mr. Ten Eyck charged that the bill had been amended by the Revision Committee without any authority. The bill as it now stood prevented the Mayor from exercising his right of appointment. Mr. Ten Eyck denounced the committee's alleged action in a lengthy speech.

Mr. O'Grady thought there must be some mistake if a change had been made in the bill.

Mr. Terry, Chairman of the committee, stated that he had been away, but did not think any change had been made in the bill with willful intent.

On motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, the measure was sent back to the Revision Committee.

TREASURY FIGURES FOR TEN DAYS

Receipts and Expenditures Since the Beginning of March.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Treasury condition for the first third of March shows the receipts to have aggregated $9,325,000, and the expenditures $11,354,000, an excess of the expenditures over receipts of $2,029,000.

An element of uncertainty not heretofore entering into Treasury calculations now has to be considered. It is the large sums of money appropriated by Congress in the Deficiency Appropriation bill and Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Many of these items are made immediately available, and the payment to-day of $615,000 on the "civil and miscellaneous" accounts shows that some of them have begun to reach the cashier's desk.

The customs receipts show a continued and sustained improvement, being for the fiscal year up to date, $105,877,000, or nearly a million more than for the same time yast year. Internal revenue receipts are $5,000,000 in excess of this time last year, but improvement in both sources of receipts must be shown for the last third of the fiscal year or Government revenues for the entire fiscal year will fall considerably below the estimates.

Brooklyn Police Officers Transferred.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday transferred Police Captain Thomas Murphy of the Fifth Avenue Precinct to the lower Fulton Street Precinct, and Sergt. Miles O'Reilly was sent from the Fulton Street station to take charge of the Fifth Avenue Precinct.

There was much speculation in police circles last night regarding the transfer, as it is known that Capt. Murphy is a candidate for an Inspectorship as soon as a vacancy occurs.

Gen. Tracy Improving.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who has been ill for several days, was a great deal better last night, and it was said that he would be able to sit up in a few days, but would not leave the house for some time.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Congressman Marion Cannon of California is at the Sturtevant.

—Gen. M. Barrios, Minister for Nicaragua to England, is at the Victoria.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Waldorf.

—Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, and ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Richard C. McCormick of Jamaica, L. I., and Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira are at the Normandie.

—Prof. James Barr Ames of Cambridge, Mass.; Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

DEAFNESS

And HEAD NOISES relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, new scientific invention. They are safe, comfortable, and invisible, have no wire or string attachment. Deafness has been relieved after 70 years' standing. Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor, is in charge of New-York office, and he will take pleasure in explaining and showing the merits of the drums. Write for pamphlet or call. Consultation and examination free. Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.

THE STOCK OF CORN AND WHEAT

Of the First It Is Estimated to be 475,564,450 Bushels—Wheat Held by Farmers 75,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March consists principally of estimates of the distribution of corn and wheat, the stocks remaining in the hands of farmers, and the proportions of merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining in first hands, obvious errors and inconsistencies of statement being corrected and differences harmonized. All grain in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are embraced in the estimates given.

The corn on hand as estimated aggregates 475,564,450 bushels, or 39.2 per cent. of the last crop.

This proportion has been exceeded but four times in the last ten years; the quantity, however, is an unprecedentedly small one. The consumption of corn for eight months is an unusually small one, which fact is explained by the large amounts of wheat fed to stock.

The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county boundaries is 162,934,640 bushels, or 13.4 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 999,400,600, or 82.4 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn average 44.8, for unmerchantable 23.6, making an aggregate value of $588,713,129, which is $46,000,000 less than the December valuation of the crop, and averages 41.9 per bushel.

The estimated amount of wheat in farmers' hands is 75,000,000 bushels, or 16.3 per cent. of the last crop, and is 39,000,000 bushels less than last March. The explanation for this in a large measure is to be found in the fact that large quantities have been fed to hogs and other stock. Returns from North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas indicate unprecedented exhaustion of last year's crop, correspondents in many counties reporting not enough on hand for Spring seed and necessary food supply.

BAPTIST AND METHODIST MINISTERS MEET

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Announces His New Departure.

The usual weekly conference of the Baptist pastors was held yesterday at 149

PRESBYTERY ONLY TALKED

Resolutions Referring to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Were Tabled.

THE TROUBLE NOT OVER, HOWEVER

A Committee to Investigate the Church of the Sea and Land —A Heated Public Discussion.

The much-talked-of resolutions calling the attention of the New-York Presbytery to the strictures recently made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst concerning the Presbytery's action in resolving to sell the Church of the Sea and Land were introduced at yesterday's meeting of that body. A heated discussion ensued upon the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. John Hall to expunge the preamble to the resolution containing personal reference to Dr. Parkhurst. The whole matter was finally laid upon the table by a vote of 57 to 36.

This, however, was not the end of the controversy, for just prior to adjournment a resolution was introduced and passed calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Church of the Sea and Land and report as to its relationship to the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, Moderator, presided at the session of the Presbytery, which, as usual, was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The proceedings, contrary to usual custom, were not secret. The public had full admittance. Dr. Parkhurst was not present at any time, but the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which he is pastor, was represented by Elder H. M. Humphrey, who came prepared for the fray and carried with him a bulky package of typewritten documents.

Dr. Chambers Starts the Discussion.

The discussion was started by the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, who, without preface, read the following:

Whereas, There has recently been published an interview said to have been held with the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, a member of this Presbytery and pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, with reference to the proposed sale of the property known as that of the Church of Sea and Land, in which publication Dr. Parkhurst was represented as saying, among other things, with reward to the action of the Presbytery respecting said Church of Sea and Land: "It was a deliberate, cold-blooded violation of a solemn contract, which, though it may seem to be a pretty hard thing to say, is as true as the everlasting Gospel. It was an act which, had it been committed in Wall Street, would have furnished the clerical members of the Presbytery with what they would have considered juicy material for homiletical exploitation,"

Resolved, That this Presbytery, in order that the exact facts of the case referred to may be understood by the public, presents the following statement:

On March 13, 1893, the Presbytery resolved with reference to the Sea and Land property (and the resolution is still in full force) that said property be sold, and on such sale the Trustees of the Presbytery make and deliver a proper deed of the same, and that, in the judgment of the Presbytery, it is no longer expedient to continue or sustain religious services or missionary work in the church on the corner of Market and Henry Streets. This action of the Presbytery was, by a three-fourths vote of the members present, and met in all respects the requirements of the deed through which the Presbytery derives its title.

The property was thereupon offered at auction by the trustees, but was withheld from sale for the time being to await a better real estate market, the highest bid made having been about $135,000.

On March 12, 1894, during this period of postponement, the Church Extension Committee of Presbytery recommended to that body for adoption the following propositions:

1. That the use of the property on the corner of Market and Henry Streets for mission work be granted to the Madison Square Church for one year, provided they shall obtain the consent of the Church of Sea and Land, and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually satisfactory to the Presbytery and the Madison Square Church.

2. That the Church of Sea and Land be advised to co-operate with the Madison Square Church to the end that the foregoing objects may be effectuated.

3. That the arrangement is made with the expectation of continuance for a further period, should its first year's work be successful.

4. That the Trustees of the Presbytery be directed to postpone for one year the sale of the above property authorized by Presbytery on 13th of March, 1893.

5. That the matter be referred to the Trustees of Presbytery with the power to make all necessary arrangements in the premises.

The Agreement with Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

The foregoing recommendations and the adoption of them by Presbytery by a majority vote on the 12th of March, 1894, constitute all that exists by way of agreement or understanding between Presbytery and the Madison Square Church with reference to the Sea and Land property, except the filling in of the blank in the Extension Committee's first proposition.

On the same day, however, pending the consideration of the foregoing propositions and before they were adopted by Presbytery a letter which had been addressed to the Secretary of the Church Extension Committee by the Elder of the Madison Square Church, who has been chiefly active with reference to the Sea and Land matter, dated Feb. 20, 1894, indorsed later by the Madison Square Session, was read in extenso in Presbytery, which letter contained the following statement, viz.: "We are disposed to test it for one year, if it is the general understanding that in case the increase in the work and its prospects appear to justify the same, it would be continued for, say, a five years' term, but we would not wish to be obligated ourselves or ask Presbytery to obligate itself beyond the one year."

The blank contained in the Church Extension Committee's first proposition was not filled until October, 1894, when the date Oct. 1, 1894, was inserted, allowing the Madison Square Church one year's occupancy from that date.

The effect, therefore, of Presbytery's action was to postpone the completion of the sale until after March 12, 1895, and to allow occupancy by the Madison Square Church until Oct. 1, 1895, the sale having to be made subject to this occupancy.

At the meeting of Presbytery when the date Oct. 1, 1894, was inserted, any continuance of the time beyond one year from that date was strenuously resisted, and Presbytery declined to obligate itself, directly or indirectly, inferentially or otherwise, to the extension of that period, which action was in entire harmony with the letter of the Elder of Dr. Parkhurst's church before quoted.

Early in the Summer of 1894, however, some time before the Madison Square Church had even secured the consent of the Church of Sea and Land to its occupancy, the New-York Presbyterian Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, became greatly in need of $50,000 to save it from a foreclosure sale. Presbytery therefore sought to borrow this amount on the Sea and Land property. Presbytery, of course, to pay the interest on the mortgage, as well as the mortgage itself when it should become due. The Sea and Land property had cost Presbytery $34,904.07 consideration money, besides additional amounts for interest, repairs, assessments, and support of pastor, bringing the entire expense up to $80,000. This proposed mortgage, for technical reasons, however, required the consent of the Trustees of the Sea and Land Church, who, under the deed, were allowed to be occupants until the property should actually be sold.

This consent the Trustees of the Church of Sea and Land refused to give, and the Presbytery thereupon, Jan. 21, 1895, ordered the sale to proceed. This order having been afterward objected to by the Madison Square Church, the Presbytery set the matter down for special hearing at an adjourned meeting. At this meeting the resolution as to the sale adopted in January was reconsidered. A substitute for the same was thereupon offered and laid on the table temporarily in order to allow the presentation of a resolution appointing a committee to make further report at a subsequent meeting, the committee being expected to ascertain in the meantime whether the proposed mortgage of $50,000 might not still be assented to.

The desired consent of the Sea and Land Trustees was again refused except upon inadmissible conditions and the Presbytery found itself with the reconsidered resolution before it for action.

The reconsideration had brought the whole subject again before the Presbytery for such new action as to completion of sale as it might see fit to take. The pastor of the Madison Square Church, without waiting, however, to see what this action might be himself, arose and read a statement to the Presbytery, containing, among other things, a copy of resolutions adopted by the session of his church withdrawing from their work at the Sea and Land Church, after the conclusion of the one year stipulated, viz.: Oct. 1, 1895.

It should be said in conclusion that in the resolution formerly adopted, which was reconsidered, and in the resolution finally adopted, after the withdrawal of the Madison Square Church, special direction was given that the sale proposed should be made subject to the occupancy of the premises until Oct. 1, 1895, thus clearly and fully recognizing the privilege accorded the Madison Square Church.

Furthermore, the action of the Presbytery as to the sale provides for the use of about two-thirds of the proceeds for evangelical work in the lower part of the city.

Dr. Chambers moved the adoption of the report, and the motion was duly seconded.

The Statement Declared Erroneous.

Elder Humphreys objected on two grounds. One was that the statement read was erroneous as regards dates, and the other that it contained a portion only of a letter sent to the Presbytery by the Madison Square Church. Mr. Humphreys maintained that it was distinctly unfair and unjust to the pastor as well as the congregation of the Madison Square Church that the entire communication was not incorporated in the statement read by Dr. Chambers.

"I want to make a suggestion, and it is to this effect," said Dr. John Hall. "That we authorize the officers of this Presbytery to print and circulate as widely as possible the statement concerning the matter of the Church of the Sea and Land; but that we omit the personal references that are presented in the introductory part of this statement. I do this in the interest of peace and harmony. Let us be content, Moderator and dear brethren, to give out the statement without any allusion to that which has appeared in the papers."

Dr. Chambers accepted the suggestion.

The Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally hoped the suggestion would not be accepted by this Presbytery.

"The amendment has been accepted," Dr. Chambers interrupted, "and has become a part of the original motion. It is therefore not debatable."

"I have the floor," Dr. Mullally insisted, "and have a right to be heard, I protest against the acceptance of this suggestion."

Dr. Chambers protested that Dr. Mullally was out of order, but the Moderator ruled otherwise.

Dr. Mullally, turning to the Moderator, said: "I have always accepted the rulings of the Moderator with profound deference, because I have always found them right. [Laughter.]

"This is a court of Jesus Christ. Why this laughter—this unbecoming laughter in the court of Jesus Christ?

"To my mind, the first part of these resolutions is the most important and the most necessary for this Presbytery to adopt. I do not think, Sir, that the Presbytery of New-York has taken care of its own dignity, its own rights, or the privileges and good name of its members as it ought to have.

"The question is of a member of this Presbytery arraigning it before the public and charging it with crimes. If it is true that he has thus arraigned this body it seems to me that it is certainly proper that that fact should be incorporated in these resolutions.

"I have read in the press of New-York that the Presbytery has misappropriated funds; I have read that the Presbytery of New-York has violated a solemn compact, and now the honored pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church rises to object because the one who makes these charges in the public press is named in this resolution.

"I have known a member of this Presbytery to be impugned and to be ridiculed. I have known what is not true to be said, and this Presbytery has never stirred. And what is to become of us? Are we to be arraigned forever and to be called ecclesiastical tramps? Are we to be the prey of men who make their living by sensational writing?

"Individuals having arraigned the Presbytery before the public, it is right and proper that the individuals should be named. I would do even more than that. I would have every man who arraigns this Presbytery not only named in resolutions of this character, but brought before this court and compelled to answer for his slanderous —if they be so—slanderous and libelous accusations."

In response to many points of order, Moderator Booth held that Dr. Mullally, being in the position of moving an amendment to the motion, was in order.

Undignified, Dr. Buchanan Says.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan said: "I rise to suggest that all this is exceedingly undignified on the part of the New-York Presbytery. Certain newspaper stories having been accepted as the remarks of one of our members, we incorporate them as part of a resolution without attempting to verify them. If we are going to take serious action on this matter, why not, as in every other matter wherever a rumor is set in motion affecting the honor of our members, establish its authenticity? I don't say if you separate the preamble from the motion we would be sacrificing our dignity, but, on the other hand, if we allow the preamble to stand we might have to bring an honored member before the bar of this Presbytery."

Prof. Brown said: "This statement appears to me to convey the false impression, and I suppose it is intended to convey the impression, that it is the conviction of those who prepared it that there was no kind of obligation resting on this Presbytery toward the Madison Square Church as regards the occupancy of the Church of the Sea and Land after Oct. 1."

Dr. Atterbury Moves to Table.

Dr. A. P. Atterbury deprecated the issue by the Presbytery of any statement that might be taken as an excuse for its action of the previous week in deciding to sell the property of the Church of the Sea and Land.

"It is proposed," he said, "to send forth throughout the community a document that will be taken by the public as an excuse for an accusation. To create an impression such as this would, in my opinion, be most unwise. I move, therefore, that the whole matter be laid on the table."

Dr. Charles S. Robinson of the Church of New-York protested most energetically, but was assailed by points of order from all over the room. He eventually gave way, protesting that he had the right to be heard; "but," he said, "I want it understood that I have been put down by ten clamorous voices."

The division on the motion to lay the matter on the table was then taken. Fifty-seven votes were cast in the affirmative to 36 in the negative, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Dr. Robinson Moves for a Special Committee.

Routine business was transacted for nearly an hour, when Dr. Robinson, gaining the floor, moved that a special committee be appointed to report to the Presbytery as soon as possible the status of the Church of the Sea and Land.

"Here is a church," he said, "that is calling a pastor on a salary of $2,000. It has not been to the Presbytery, nor has it asked its approval or sanction. It has simply ignored this body. It has defied this Presbytery for the last year and a half. Here is a church that has employed as a pastor a man who is not even a licentiate—who is a fraud, who ends up in such scoundrelism that he has to be discharged, and all this within a year. This church asks no advice or counsel from us, but takes its own counsel from an individual church in our body, which disclaims that it will hold further relations with it after Oct. 1.

"I make this suggestion at the request written to me by Mr. Warner Van Norden. It seems to me that something must be done to take that church from the rocky, cliff-like position it has adopted. I ask that a committee be appointed to investigate this church and report as to its relations with this Presbytery as soon as possible."

Dr. Merle Smith said: "Dr. Robinson has made grave reflections on a young man employed by the Church of Sea and Land. I might state that the Central Church at one time considered the advisability of calling him for missionary work. He is not a scamp in any sense of the word."

After some further discussion, the resolution was amended so as to read:

That a committee be appointed to investigate and report to the Presbytery as speedily as possible the present relationship to the Presbytery, and conditions, needs, and opportunities of the Church of Sea and Land.

This resolution was adopted and the Moderator appointed as such committee the Rev. Dr. Wylie, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Sample, Warner Van Norden, and Col. A. P. Ketchum.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

DEPLORED BY DR. PARKHURST.

His Church's Only Object to Extend Its Evangelical Work.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was seen at his home last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, who notified him of the proceedings of the Presbytery. Dr. Parkhurst said:

"It is passing strange that Presbytery should have taken this action in regard to the Church of Sea and Land after last week deciding to sell that property. If the church is to be sold and disrupted, of what use is it to investigate it? I regard the whole matter as inexpressibly sad.

"Our sole object has been to extend the evangelical work we carried on on the east side to the south side. Our aim has been to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the people in that section of the city as well as on the east side.

"We went to the Presbytery and told of our aims and purposes. They met the approval and sanction of that body. If our occupancy of the Church of Sea and Land was to be for only one year, was it probable that we should have built a foundation for a ten-story building where one for a half-story would have sufficed? No! We relied on the promise given by the Presbytery that we should have a renewal of five years at the expiration of the present year, and we worked accordingly. We believed we were accomplishing good results. We had recently canvassed eight men to secure a pastor, but, of course, no pastor will come now. The church hitherto has been unable to secure a pastor on account of the vacillating policy of Presbytery. Of the charges made by Dr. Robinson against a former pastor I know nothing."

Dr. Hall Explains His Position.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in explaining the course he pursued during the debate over Dr. Chambers's resolutions, said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "My sole object in modifying the report proposed by Dr. Chambers was to keep the Presbytery from entering into discussion over the words and views of a member, reported as spoken outside of the Presbytery."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Bagby's Musicale.—A Morris Bagby gave another one of his delightful musicales at the Waldorf yesterday morning. It was attended, as usual, by a large number of fashionable folks. The programme was as follows:

1. (a) Adagio Cantabile.....Tartini
   (b) Bourice .....Haendel
   Victor Herbert.
2. Mignon .....Liszt
   Mme. Rosa Sucher.
3. (a) Autumn Flower.....Poffer
   (b) Scherzo .....Herbert
   Mr. Herbert.
4. (a) Liebesglueck } .....Josef Sucher
   (b) Trost }
   Mme. Sucher.
5. Andante and Polonaise on Schubert's "Le Desir".....Servais
   Mr. Herbert.
6. Ungeduld .....Schubert
   Mme. Sucher.

Mr. Orton Bradley at the piano.

—Lecture in Harlem.—A musicale and reading for the benefit of the New-York Home for Convalescents was held yesterday afternoon in the drawing room of the home of Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The following was the programme:

"Songs d'Enfant," reverie for piano and cello .....Batta
Mrs. Clermont L. Best and Mr. Liebling.
Duet, "Quis est Homo," from the Stabat Mater.
Mrs. Lauterbach and Miss Alice Mandelick.
Reading—"Historic Harlem,"
Mrs. Janvier Le Duc.
Songs { (a) "Ernani, involami"..... Verdi
(b) "Because of Thee"..... Berthold Tours
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach.
Reading—"Fin de Siècle Harlem,"
Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols.
Polonaise Brillante, Opus 3.....Chopin
Mrs. West and Mr. Liebling.
Songs { (a) "Since First I Met Thee"..... Rubinstein
(b) "My Little Love".....Hawley
Miss Alice Mandelick.
Finale for violin and piano—
(a) "Mazurka Caprice".....Lanzer
(b) "Intermezzo from Cavalleria"..... Mascagni
Carl Lanzer and Master Lanzer.
Accompanists:
Miss Lander and Miss Jeanne Pottinger.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10 A. M.—144 Crosby Street; William Ryan's packing box factory; damage trifling.
10 A. M.—121 East Eighty-second Street; N. Neiss, dwelling; damage, $100.
3:15 P. M.—Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island; damage, $125.
6:25 P. M.—— Pell Street; Louis See; damage trifling.
8:00 P. M.—2,080 Madison Avenue; Thomas Mullen; damage, $100.
8:30 P. M.—51 Jackson Street; John W. Berry; damage trifling.
8:40 P. M.—3 Chambers Street; Tobias Brothers; damage, $50.

"I prefer Cleveland's Baking Powder to others because it is pure and wholesome, it takes less for the same baking, it never fails, and bread and cake keep their freshness and flavor."

Cornelia Campbell Bedford
Superintendent New York Cooking School.

Telephone Rates

in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark $50, $60, and $75 per year, according to number of messages sent and character of service. Full long-distance equipment. Write New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co., 16 Smith St., Brooklyn.

DISPLAYS AT THE GARDEN

Notable Features of the International Costume Exhibition.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS OF ALL TIMES

The Creations of Worth and Felix Side by Side With Those of New-York Designers — Other Exhibits.

The great International Exposition of Costumes, now being held at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association and St. James's Mission, is proving itself to be one of the most extensive displays of the kind ever undertaken in this country. It is valuable both to persons who wish to see at a glance the very latest things in dress, and to those who come to study the costumes worn in past ages and consider the entire subject scientifically.

Many who visited the exposition yesterday remarked about the artistic appearance of Madison Square Garden. The bright decorations that hang in graceful designs from the roof of the building are not brighter than the vari-colored booths on the floor, in which many of the leading firms of New-York have placed on exhibition the very latest and choicest articles of dress from Paris, and equally beautiful and artistic designs from their own workshops.

The Young Women's Christian Association and St. James Mission have received many congratulations on the skill and thoroughness they have shown in planning and carrying out an exhibition that is at the same time so beautiful and instructive.

The Young Women's Christian Association has accomplished very valuable work in New-York, and it is worthy of the heartiest support. The departments of the work it fosters are numerous. There is a Sunday afternoon Bible class that has 500 members, and a society of United Workers, an organization composed of self-supporting women. It is a part of their duties to invite outsiders to the Bible class, to visit the sick, and to help carry on the other work of the association. Especially during the hot months of Summer the building of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Stret, becomes invaluable to a class of women who cannot get away from the city, and its parlors are the scene of many pleasant social gatherings.

A special committee also provides pleasant entertainments and organizes evening classes, in which the best instructors are employed to teach various branches of business suitable for women—choir music, cooking, literature, and physical culture. There is a large free circulating library that now has 4,807 readers. Employment is given annually to hundreds of women, and other support and encouragement is being offered constantly to wage earners. A branch known as the West Side Settlement is maintained at 453 West Forty-seventh Street. The Margaret Louisa Home, 14 East Sixteenth Street, is another branch. It afforded last year temporary shelter to 5,002 self-supporting Protestant women.

This worthy organization and St. James Mission, another equally commendable institution, have supervised the present exhibition at Madison Square Garden, and are looking to the proceeds from it for assistance in carrying on their work.

Many boxes were sold last evening. Some of them have been engaged for the entire week. A large number of the patronesses of the exhibition were present. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombley, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Charles McBurney.

Concerts are given every afternoon and evening by the d'Aguin Orchestra, under the leadership of Gustave d'Aguin.

A large glass case in the centre of the Garden contains a beautiful exhibit by Gosta Kraemer, importer of gowns, wraps, and coats at 24 West Twenty-third Street. This exhibit is to be changed daily during the week. The display yesterday included two superb imported costumes. One of them, by Worth, was in black and green, the material being silk grenadine crépon. The trimming was black silk embroidery and jewel buttons. The skirt was very full. It was cut in peculiar gores that gave it a very unique and handsome effect. The other dress was made by Doucet. It was of a rich material. The skirt was in black satin duchesse, with full sash and trimmed with black satin ribbon, producing a feather effect. The corsage was in Mary Stuart style, with Marie Antoinette révers, filled in with black tulle. Mr. Kraemer also exhibited yesterday two fancy capes made at his own establishment. One was in green velvet trimmed with black and green striped ribbon and jet. The ribbon was arranged in points, producing a novel effect. The other cape was of Sicilian moire antique, being the same material that was used in the evening wrap made for Miss Anna Gould, now the Countess de Castellane, by Mr. Kraemer. The cape was trimmed with ivory lace, black ruching, and crépe de chine. These handsome gowns and capes attracted a great deal of attention. The case also contained a number of the newest and most fashionable styles of ladies' boas, embracing the Parisian novelties in ornamental neckwear. The boas were made of mousseline de soie, fur, flowers, and ribbons. Mr. Kraemer will make it a point during the remainder of the week to exhibit other gowns, representing the best makers in the world.

One of the booths that adds particularly to the picturesque effects in the Garden is the one in which four chocolatières wearing pink and white caps, yellow silk waists, and long white aprons over blue skirts sell chocolate and explain the interesting exhibit to their guests. This booth is owned by Walter Baker & Co. of Boston, Mass., manufacturers of Breakfast Cocoa. Twelve other cocolatières in the café adjoining the Garden serve hot cocoa in cups. The booth contains specimens of the cocoa pods, the cocoa beans, and the cocoa in various stages of the manufacturing process.

Though a great many persons are familiar with cocoa as a beverage, comparatively few know precisely from what it is made. This exhibition, therefore, that has been prepared by Messrs. Walter Baker & Co. is sure to have always about it a crowd of persons asking the chocolatières all manner of questions about cocoa. The exhibit contains also all the other chocolate and cocoa preparations manufactured by this well-known firm.

Close by the chocolate booth is the booth occupied by the Singer Manufacturing Company, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The Singer sewing machine and wonderful specimens of the work done on them are on exhibition. There are several young women in this booth, who explain just how the different styles of embroidery and difficult stitching can be done on the machines. Some persons, when they see the delicate embroideries, are inclined to doubt its having been worked on a sewing machine. When this happens, one of the young women sits down at a sewing machine and does a little of the work offhand.

The booth that contains the Singer Manufacturing Company's exhibit is hung with curtains of bolting cloth that are elaborately embroidered. Some of the curtains are embroidered with orchids, while others are worked with Roman embroidery. The curtains are very beautiful, and in themselves demonstrate the wonderful things that can be done nowadays on the Singer sewing machine. There is still more marvelous work inside the booth, however. There are pictures that closely resemble oil paintings which were worked in silk on the machines. Among them are "Red Riding Hood," "Othello," "Reception at the Chateau," cherries and roses. There are two large pieces of tapestry of very handsome design. A peculiar and valuable feature of the flowers and other designs for embroidery that are worked on the Singer machines is that one side is precisely like the other. Richly-embroidered chiffon lamp shades, tambourines, stand scarfs in appliqué, drawnwork, and fines hemstitching, and five o'clock tea cloths in Roman embroidery, with primroses and other figures, were among some of the more noticeable articles. A beautiful table scarf of gros grain yellow silk was worked at one end with Roman embroidery, and at the other end with Roman embroidery and hemstitching.

All the work in the booth is done on the Singer machines. Several of these machines, in cases of mahogany, oak, and walnut, richly inlaid with pearl, add to the beauty of the exhibit.

Walking off toward the right, one comes to the exhibition of costumes made by Bloomingdale Brothers, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Their exhibit is contained in a very large glass case. It consists of several very handsome costumes, Spring millinery, and cloaks. There is an opera cloak brought from Paris that is valued at $1,500. It is of pearl, satin trimmed, with ostrich tips. The lining is of gold brocaded satin. One of the costumes has a crépon skirt made very full. The cape that is intended to go with the dress is velvet, with silk ruching and cut-jet trimming. There is a large butterfly bow at the collar in the back. Another handsome velvet cape is trimmed with sable and violets, with chiffon ruching at the neck.

There is a very pretty bonnet in lace and straw, trimmed with jetted buckles, peonies, purple orchids, and black feathers. One of the hats has a green spangled crown and lace brim. It is trimmed with green flowers, red leaves, and black tips.

Of course the place that the children seek first at the exhibition is that occupied by the collection of dolls loaned by H. O'Neill & Co., Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. These dolls have the faces and figures, as nearly as they could be reproduced from pictures, of ladies who lived many years ago, and were well-known in the Courts of Great Britain and France. The costumes that these Court dames wore are reproduced in the handsome gowns that the dolls have on.

There is Josephine de Beauharnais, in a wine colored gown, embroidered with golden stars, that sweeps behind in a great train. Another doll wears the dress of the period of Henry III. It is the Duchess de Joyeuse. Gabrielle d'Estrees, the favorite of Henry IV., is there, wearing proudly her rich costume of pearl silk, with its full skirt and great sleeves that droop almost to the floor. Marie Antoinette shows how women of her time dressed. Next to her is St. Clothide, the wife of Clovis, wearing the quaint gown of the fifth century.

Other dolls illustrate the costumes of the Middle Age. There are also many dolls that display the costumes of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. One of these is Mme. de Montespan. Grandest of all, perhaps, is Marie Louise of Austria, the second wife of Napoleon. She appears among the other dolls dressed in her wedding robe. The train is so long that Marie Louise has to have two or three times as much space as any one of the other dolls. Her mantle, embroidered with golden bees, is lined entirely with ermine. The robe, headdress, and the doll itself were copied from Gérard's painting.

Near the centre of the Garden is a handsome showcase built in the shape of a half square that contains the exhibit made by Aitken, Son & Co., 873 and 875 Broadway, importers and dealers in ribbons, laces, trimmings, and millinery. It forms one of the most attractive displays in the Garden. It comprehends the latest importations of waists, Spring millinery, children's costumes, fans, ribbons, parasols, and boas. One waist is of white satin brocade, trimmed with point lace. Another is of old rose changeable taffeta silk. There is a handsome pink waist trimmed with silver beads and ostrich plumes. A dainty bonnet is composed of violet leaves and leaves of the lily of the valley, with violets and lilies of the valley. There is a white silk parasol covered with some filmy white material. The handle and the top of the parasol are ornamented with bunches of yellow ostrich plumes. There is also an elaborate display of children's costumes, fans, and boas.

There are several especially interesting displays grouped near the centre of the room. One of these is the exhibition of Emerson pianos, made by the Emerson Piano Company, 92 Fifth Avenue, New-York. It consists of several instruments manufactured by this widely-known firm. One of them is a parlor grand piano of exquisite tone and workmanship. There are also examples of the handsome Emerson upright pianos, that are noted for their perfect action and richness of tone. One of these upright pianos that is on exhibition has a case of light wood that is extremely artistic. On a glass case beside the pianos is displayed a model showing clearly the principle of the action of the piano.

It was decided yesterday to make the admission to the Garden 50 cents in the morning and afternoon and $1 in the evening.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women can take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gustavus William Faber.

Gustavus William Faber, who died suddenly at his home, 430 West Twentieth Street, on Saturday, was one of New-York's oldest merchants. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1823. Coming to the United States when fifteen years old, he started on his business career as a clerk with Faber & Bierwirth, foreign commission merchants.

He joined his father, the late Johannes H. Faber, on Front Street, in 1840, in the business of importing cigars. Upon the death of his father in 1848, Mr. Faber continued the business in conjunction with his brother, Alexander Edward Faber, who survives him, the firm name being G. W. Faber. Their offices at 36 Beaver Street is one of the landmarks of that region of old business houses. Mr. Faber was a man of scrupulous integrity, and his counsel was often asked for and cheerfully given. He was a shining example to younger men that commercial success is possible upon strictly honorable lines. His charities were many and unostentatious.

Until in his later years his gathering infirmities prevented, he was much sought for as an administrator of estates. From one trust estate of $99,000 he collected in about twenty years and paid to the life beneficiaries over $250,000 in incomes, and he then turned over to the heirs an increased principal of over $146,000.

Mr. Faber was President of the German Widows and Orphans' Society for many years, and Senior Warden of St. Clement's Church.

He married Angelica Baraclough, daughter of the late Don Alonzo Cushman, in 1853. She survives him, with three sons and three daughters.

Edward Goodwin.

Edward Goodwin died at his home, 144 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, of apoplexy. He was born in Hartford, Conn., sixty-two years ago. He was engaged in the paper supply business, and was a member of the firm of Parke, Goodwin, & Co., 66 and 68 Duane Street, New-York.

Mr. Goodwin was a member of the Hamilton Club, the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, and the Merchants' Club of New-York. He was a member of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John F. Temple, an Abolitionist, died in Chicago Sunday night. He was eighty years old. He was born in Germany, but emigrated when seventeen years old, landing penniless in Baltimore. He worked as a mechanic, and then settled in Utica, N. Y., walking most of the way. It was in Baltimore that he became an active Abolitionist, and his departure was hastened on that account. He aided in organizing the first anti-slavery society in the State of New-York, at Utica, in 1835. Te had lived in Chicago since 1852, and was the father of twelve children by two wives, his second surviving him.

—Henry Stockbridge, Sr., one of Baltimore's prominent lawyers, died last night. He was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1820. In 1845 he graduated from Amherst College, and went to Baltimore, where he took up the study of law. He was a member of the Legislature and held other offices of honor, of election and selection. A widow and one son, ex-Congressman Henry Stockbridge, Jr., survive. Levi Stockbridge of Massachusetts is his brother.

—James D. Stewart, who was born in Hoboken eighty-one years ago, died in St. Mary's Hospital, in that city, Sunday, from pneumonia. He was a brother of Isaac D. Stewart, inventor of the safety pin, who died four years ago. Deceased had no relatives.

—Ex-Assemblyman Franklin Lawrence of Cedarville, N. J., died yesterday of grip. He was seventy-five years old.

—Edward M. Allen, editor of The Auburn (N. Y.) Bulletin, died yesterday. He was forty-three years old.

—Dr. Greeves, President of the Wesleyan Conference of 1884, died in London, of pneumonia, yesterday.

—Henri E. Bissell, inventor of an index, died Saturday in Hartford, Conn.

THE HAWAIIAN PROBLEM

Edward Atkinson Proposes to Settle It by International Agreement.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I venture to present a suggestion for the final adjustment of the Hawaiian question which may attract public support and for which there is a precedent. After the last war with Great Britain ended, in which some of the most severe conflicts were naval battles upon the great lakes, the Secretary of State, in 1817—then John Quincy Adams, if my memory of history is true—proposed to the British Foreign Office a total disarmament of the naval forces of both countries upon these lakes. An agreement, which never even reached the dignity of a treaty, was then made between the two countries that neither should maintain a naval force upon the lakes which divide this country from Canada. That agreement still exists. It forbade our sending a ship of war to the Columbian Exhibition, where a brick vessel was constructed and fitted, in order to make the exhibit of a modern battle ship. Is it not time to extend the terms of that agreement?

The Sandwich Islands lie in the pathway of the increasing commerce of the Pacific Ocean. They are about 2,000 miles from the continents which border the Pacific. No nation desires to assume the responsibility of a separate control over these islands, which would render a great expenditure necessary for their defense both by land and sea. No nation wishes any other to assume such a separate control. All commercial nations desire free access on equal terms to the harbors, to the landing places for electric cables, and to coaling stations which all may secure. It is for the interest of all nations that such equal privileges should be granted by the Government of these Islands and that none should be excluded. It is for the interest of the people of the islands that their ports and harbors should be free to all. It is necessary to what are called the "great powers" of Europe not only not to increase, but to diminish their expenditures for armaments of all kinds, lest the burden of taxation should become one incapable of being borne any longer without bankruptcy. The limit of indebtedness for war purposes has surely been reached by many European States and will probably soon be reached by all. When pay as you fight becomes the rule there will be less danger of war.

What then stands in the way of a treaty among the great naval powers? The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, even Italy, whose people are now moving so rapidly into South America, Chile, and all the other lesser States might glady join under a treaty by which it should be ordained that no great guns should ever be pointed seaward from forts upon the land and that no hostile shot should ever be fired upon the waters that might be assigned to the jurisdiction of the Sandwich Islands. We have the precedent. We have the earnest purpose to stop the wasteful cost of preparation for war. We have an example of such an agreement or treaty in the practice of nearly eighty years which I have cited. An established Government now exists upon the Sandwich Islands, which would be sustained by the moral support that would ensue under such conditions and would be forced without warlike demonstration by the public sentiment of nations to establish justice and to maintain peace and order.

Are civilized men and nations incapable of sustaining each other in keeping "God's Peace" in one single and apparently insignificant part of the surface of the earth? Even in the Middle Ages, when violence was the rule and peaceful order and industry the exception, the sanctuary existed in the cathedral or the church and its close. Within these precincts "God's Peace" was maintained. May not the sanctuary of free commerce be established in this great Pacific sea, where men may serve each other's need without fear of "commerce destroyers?" May not the principle of liberty become as effective in the maintenance of "God's Peace" at the present time as the superstitious reverence of the Church was in the Middle Ages?

It seems to me suitable to make this suggestion on the birthday of Washington. It may be a vision. Yet little progress in humanity or in the establishment of human rights would ever have been made except for visions.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1895.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

Fashionable Colors

this Spring are of the time and taste of Marie Antoinette. Soft, rich, and beautifully contrasted in graceful artistic designs. Our low prices last Fall left us with hardly enough stock to carry us till now. Every piece in the house is new and stylish, and, curiously, prices are even lower than last Fall, which was never dreamed possible.

Look over the new Carpets and Furniture, and remember that ours are the most liberal terms in New-York.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

IT STOPS THE PAIN

When all other plasters fail, Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster is the first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Dame Prism.
By MARGARET H. MATHEWS.

A new story for young people by the author of "Dr. Gilbert's Daughters," which had such an astonishing success ten years ago.

The plot of "Dame Prism" is exceedingly original and interesting. A family of children are suddenly thrown upon their own resources, without friends or money. They get permission to live in a railway car, and the book tells how they make a pretty home there, and fight their way to independence. With 16 original illustrations by Miss Elizabeth S. Tucker.
12mo, light or dark linen, $1.50.

A Girl's Life in Virginia.
By LETITIA M. BURWELL.

A most interesting sketch of the South before the war, picturing the delightful days on the old-fashioned plantation. All the quaint features of a social life now extinct are described in a simple but entertaining way by the author, who belongs to one of the oldest families in the South, and speaks of her subject with authority.

With 16 full-page illustrations by W. A. McCullough and Jules Turcas. 12mo, light buckram, or dark cloth, $1.50.

The Face and the Mask.
By ROBERT BARR.

A delightful collection of short stories. Mr. Barr is one of the most interesting and remarkable of American writers. "A pure humorist," A. Conan Doyle calls him. He is happily described by The London Athenaeum as a writer who deals with real men and women.

Tall 16mo, buckram, silver top, 75 cents.

The Twentieth Century

Series of fiction, of which "The Face and the Mask" is the third

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Long Island Property	15
Bankers' Cards	13	Medical	7
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	13
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	7
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	New Publications	5
Business Chances	7	Pianos	7
Business Notices	5	Proposals	7
City Houses To Let	15	Public Notices	15
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate Wanted	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	10
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Dry Goods	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	13	To Let For Business Purposes	15
For Sale	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Passing Show.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9 A. M. to P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—3:00—Song Recital.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Gauthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Primrose & West's Minstrels.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Geheut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Benefit Performance.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glass.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Column.
Arrivals from Europe	8	7
At the Hotels	2	6
Business Troubles	7	3
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	3	3
Marine Intelligence	10	2
New State Corporations	11	7
Obituary Record	3	6
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	7	1
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	3	3
Telegraphic Brevities	10	1
Theatrical Gossip	8	4
United Service	15	3
Washington Weather Forecast	7	4

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

Quicker Mails from London.
A New Theatre for Mr. Mansfield.
Three Arrests for Forgery in Newark.
What Rights Have Clubmen?

Page 2

The Police Reform Measures.
Legislation for New-York City.

Page 3

Presbytery Discusses Dr. Parkhurst.
Fine Exhibits at the Garden.

Page 5

Pursuing China's Armies.
Mrs. Langtry in "Gossip."
Colombian Rebels Defeated.
Spain Curiously Agitated.

Page 6

The Britannia's Good Season.
Assignment of John H. Manning.

Page 7

The Campbell-Miner Election Contest.

Page 8

Favor an Up-Town Appellate Court.
The Early Settlers of America.
Umbria's Encounter with a Big Wave.
That New East River Bridge.

Page 9

The Orchard Street Disaster Inquiry.
The Election Frauds in Troy.
Speed of Trolley Cars Still High.
Many Seceders from Catholicism.
The Mayor Makes No Appointments.

Page 10

The Oranges May Decide by Vote.
Canadian Miners Suffocated.

Page 12

State Savings Banks Prosperous.

Page 13

Mr. Edmunds on the Income Tax.
The Old Art of Sewing.
The North River Bridge Plans.

Page 14

John Downs Again a Convict.

Page 16

Work of the Dockery Commission.
Runaway Von Klein Locked Up.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	43	35	3:30 P. M.	53	35
6 A. M.	42	33	6 P. M.	52	35
9 A. M.	44	32	9 P. M.	50	33
12 M.	51	32	12 P. M.	49	33

Average temperature yesterday.....33½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....48¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....36
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow or Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SILVER "CONFERENCE."

It is not easy to understand the policy of the "friends of silver" regarding the "conference" that they profess to regard as certain to be held this Summer or in the early Fall. It is fairly to be assumed from their previous declarations that they seek the widest use of silver in the currency of the world that may be found practicable. If they are owners of silver mines, that would certainly be profitable for them. If, on the other hand, they are simply advocates of free coinage, the only way in which they can hope to secure their end is by an agreement among as many of the important trading nations of the world as will consent to an agreement.

Now, how do they set out to attain their object? By raising an insuperable barrier in the way. They declare, before any other Government than our own has even defined its position, or has done anything but indulge in some vague phrases about the unfortunate fluctuations in the market value of silver and gold, that our own Government will consent to nothing but a general agreement for unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. While Congress in terms has come very near to this declaration, the selection of a majority of the American delegates who are openly committed to this declaration leaves no room for doubt as to what the official position of the United States must be in a conference, should it be called. That position makes all agreement hopeless. It is flying in the face of all known facts to suppose that Great Britain, or the German Empire, or Austro-Hungary, or France, or any one of them, would consent to any such scheme as our American delegates are committed to. If we were to argue only from the reasonable inferences open to us from the course of the silver men, we should be forced to conclude that they wish no international agreement whatever.

It is not at all improbable, either, that that is their real wish, or that they have despaired of reaching any international agreement, and are now desperately struggling for such advantage as they can secure from the present confused condition of American politics. Our own impression is that they have made up their minds that their game must be played at home, and that their absurd pretensions regarding the international conference are a part of what, for lack of a better term, may be called their "bluff." And this is the impression of some of the coolest and best-informed observers of what has been going on in Washington during the past session. The strength of the silver faction in each of the great parties is negative. The only power they have or have had now for the past four or five years is the power of obstruction. That they will possess for at least two years more, so long as the Senate is in the grip of the petty new States. There can be no essential reform of actual evils in the currency while these men block the way. This strictly negative advantage they will "work for all it is worth." Their first object will be to impress the managers of each of the great parties with the notion that they hold the balance of power and can give the victory next year to the party that bids the higher for their votes. What they hope is that in this way they can commit the Democracy to a pretty definite free-coinage platform, with a candidate who will fairly stand on the platform, and that they can prevent the Republicans from naming a strong sound-money man on a strong platform.

It is in the light of this purpose that their proceedings as to an international conference must be interpreted. In this light those proceedings become intelligible. Without it they are simply nonsensical. But we are convinced that they have begun their campaign too early. The American people cannot be fooled for so long a time. If the conference be really held, and the United States Government appears there demanding an impracticable and preposterous policy, or if foreign Governments, in view of the action of our own, decline to go into a fruitless and ridiculous discussion, the American people will have a new proof of the character of the faction with which they must deal. Depend upon it, the extraordinary activity and impudence of the silver men in this matter of the conference are the result, not of hope, but of despair; not of conscious strength, but of conscious weakness. If the friends of honest money will but force the fighting all along the line, we believe that another Congress will see the silver men reduced to impotence and substantial currency reform made possible.

ANTITOXINE STATISTICS.

An addition to the statistical record concerning the effect of the diphtheria antitoxine is furnished by Dr. Escherich of Graz, who reports that out of eighty-seven cases he used the new remedy in fifty-one, that is, in all that were severe, and that only five of these patients died. This mortality of only 9.8 per cent. is reduced to 4.1 per cent. if three cases which were moribund when first seen are not included. In his opinion the mortality in cases of uncomplicated diphtheria, taken in hand within the first three days of the disease and treated carefully and intelligently with the antitoxine, can be reduced to zero.

Dr. Dreyfus of Lyons reports that seventy-eight cases were treated with the antitoxine serum at the Charité Hospital in that city between Oct. 15, 1894, and Jan. 21, 1895. Fifteen deaths showed a mortality of 19.23 per cent., and five of these deaths were due to conditions of which the diphtheria was a complication, such as typhoid fever and pneumonia. In previous years the diphtheria mortality at this hospital had been 50 per cent.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORM.

What is the influence delaying action in the Assembly committee on the School Reform bill of the Committee of Seventy? It was definitely promised support in the early days of the session by enough members of the committee to secure action, which ought to have come at least a month ago. It is no reflection on the work of the Seventy in other directions to say that no legislation they have asked at Albany has such peculiar elements of strength as has this bill. In the first place, it is essentially identical with the legislation recommended by a commission, after careful investigation, and approved by the most competent students of the public schools. In the second place, it is a bill that goes directly to the intelligent reform of institutions far more important for the permanent welfare of the people of New-York than any or all others with which this Legislature will have to deal.

Why is the bill "hung up"? Two influences, so far as we have been able to see, are at work against it. One is the influence of the Ward Trustees and their friends. The other is that of the gentlemen who wish to create a paid Board of Education. As to the latter, it is clear that such a board could not possibly do any more good than the board proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and might do a great deal of harm, because it would make a new set of tempting offices for purely partisan or selfish contention, and it is not unfair to say that that is its object, because it really serves no other. As to the Trustees, they are not entitled to a moment's attention. They form the worst part of a bad system. At best they are but dogs in the manger, for they prevent improvements which they are powerless to undertake. They are in reality far worse than this. With some honorable exceptions, the Trustees have in the past been responsible for the greater part of the shortcomings, the actual evils, and the outrageous favoritism only too common in the schools of the past. They are a substantial portion of the thing to be reformed.

The Seventy's bill proposes to put (where it belongs) in the hands of the Mayor the appointment of a board with general powers of supervision, but with the work of instruction and the purely business part of the system in the hands of trained and responsible officers. This is at once home rule—which is the first condition of sound reform—and practical business sense applied to the schools. There should be every effort used to bring the Legislature promptly to a realization of its duty in this matter.

CHEAP TELEPHONY.

The intimation that certain legislators at Albany are under suspicion of having been bribed by the telephone people to oppose the bill cutting down the telephone rates is all the more painful for being so plausible. It is eminently not to be desired that legislators should take money, or that corporations should pay money, that telephoning may not be cheapened. But then it is only fair to bear in mind that money cannot be extracted from corporations doing business at a profit which excites the cupidity of statesmen except by menace or duress.

When we consider the social aspects of the telephone, there is danger in the extreme cheapening of telephonic communication. Many men who are neither legislative strikers nor yet compelled to use the telephone in their business shudder at the prospect of having the telephone brought within the reach of the humblest. The perfidious husband who invents business engagements for his evenings will shudder. Even now he has to be extremely wary in fixing the scene of these imaginary appointments to make sure that there is not a telephone there. It would be almost equally injurious to him to be called up by a summons from home if there were a telephone in the place, whether he himself was there or not. If he were present, he might be interrupted while he was meditating the most judicious disposition of a bobtail flush, and his usefulness as a provider for his family and a supporter of the Government through the income tax might be seriously impaired. If he were absent, his perfidy would at once become patent and his life a burden. The "debtor class" is especially interested in avoiding the cheapening of the telephone, for which, in Populistic communities, it unwisely clamors. To be called from one's business or one's pleasure by a creditor in possession of a mechanical diaphragm is an awful ordeal. It is all very well to deny yourself to callers, but he who clamors for his bill by telephone will take no denial. He recognizes the timbre of your "Hello!" and when you have once weakly yielded your ear to him you must either listen to his importunities or infuriate him by pretending that the machine is out of order. Moreover, the art of inferring one-half of a conversation from the other has made giant strides since the introduction of the telephone, and, with its further popularization, will become so common that the mendacious debtor is liable to be put to open shame before casual and heartless acquaintances or before his own offspring, if he be weak enough to be tempted to let the telephonic serpent into his Eden because the serpent's rates are reduced. So recently as when "Pinafore" first appeared the hero was commiserated by the chorus upon the ground that "no telephone communicates with his cell." So much have the ravages of telephony since extended that that would now be the subject rather of congratulation. Even while one is compelled to own that the present rates of telephony are absurd, exorbitant, and outrageous, he has to admit also that dear telephony has its compensations.

POSSIBLE WITHOUT LEGISLATION.

Doubtless it is easier to prevent legislation than it is to obtain it. If the majority of the Legislature in its partisan blindness should refuse the legislation for this city which is demanded by all the reform elements and the decent part of both political parties, the consequences would be serious, especially for those responsible for the refusal. But if this same purblind partisan majority should attempt legislation that is opposed by the reform elements and by decent Republicans and Democrats, such as has been threatened for purposes of retaliation, they would simply fail to get it enacted into law. Of that we may be sure.

We do not believe that the Republicans of the State are going to permit Platt, or any handful of politicians representing him in the Legislature, to ruin the party's prospects by persisting in the obstruction of municipal reform, but if the measures demanded of the Legislature should be defeated, there are several things that can be done without new legislation.

The Mayor can appoint three more Police Commissioners under the law as it stands, and there would be no requirement regarding their politics. He could make the board "non-partisan" in his own way, and with a view to giving the department simply the most competent and efficient head possible. The four-headed arrangement is not a good one, but, after all, capable and honest men can make the best of a defective system, while incapable and dishonest men will produce bad results from any system.

The right kind of men at the head of the Police Department could reorganize the force pretty effectually without any new legislation. They would have all the power necessary for weeding out those against whom charges could be sustained by adequate evidence, and they could fill all vacancies on the strict merit principle. They could also change the regulations of the department so as to give the Superintendent the powers and responsibilities proper to his office, and enable him to maintain the discipline and efficiency of the force.

Even the administration of the educational interests of the city depends more upon the men who have charge of it than upon the system. The present organization is a bad one, and it is very desirable to have the change made that is provided for in the Committee of Seventy's bill. But if the Legislature refuses, the Mayor can at least fill the Board of Education with intelligent, honest, and public-spirited citizens, who will do the best that can be done with the present system.

The other departments may be placed in competent hands and managed with sole reference to the public interests, and with no regard whatever to the "claims" or the contentions of politicians of either party, or of any faction. By proper management we may even get rid of the worst of our Police Justices, through the power of removal vested in the Court of Common Pleas, and get competent and upright men appointed in their places. We are now waiting for the Legislature to do something to facilitate the work of reform and make it more complete; but if it refuses, there is a great deal that can be done without any change in the laws. Of course, the Mayor and his supporters are bound to give the Legislature reasonable time in which to act before assuming that it will do nothing, but if it finally refuses its help, we shall have to get along without it, and turn our attention to doing the best with what we have and getting a different kind of Legislature elected next Fall.

THE SUGAR COMEDY AGAIN.

For a concern that has been prevented by the new tariff from "operating its refineries at a profit," the Sugar Trust appears to be doing fairly well in the matter of dividends. It was at the end of November last that President Havemeyer so described the condition to which the Trust had been reduced by the tariff law of Aug. 28. Our readers will remember that on the day before Thanksgiving he announced that all of the large refineries would be shut down for an indefinite period, saying that the Trust's business had been done at a loss for some time and that "the last Congress" was "responsible" for the unsatisfactory situation. And in an interview published on Nov. 30 he also said:

"The operations of the company for the last three months, under the new tariff law, have resulted in a loss. I do not anticipate any further legislation on the subject. The great injury has been done, that of precluding the operation of the refineries at a profit."

The fact was, however, that during the three months ending with November—or nearly all of that period—the Trust's operations had not been carried on "under the new tariff law," because the Trust had carried over a three months' supply of raw sugar imported free of duty and had been selling refined sugar made out of this raw sugar, under the shelter of a protective duty—so far as the refined product of that free raw sugar was concerned—more than twice as high as the protective duty in the McKinley tariff. With respect to the refined product of raw sugar imported after the enactment of the new tariff, however, the protective duty has been less than three-quarters of the McKinley rate.

The beginning of the last session of the Fifty-third Congress was near at hand, and there was pending in the Senate a bill to cut off both the protective differential of ⅛ of a cent (worth about $3,000,000 a year) and the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent. And so it was desirable from the Trust's point of view to create an impression that the refining business had already been ruined by the new tariff.

Early in December, however, the customary quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. on the common stock ($37,500,000, all water) and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock ($37,500,000) were declared, although it was stated that the money so distributed had been taken "out of earnings made prior to Sept. 1." As similar quarterly dividends had been paid at the beginning of October out of those earnings, the period ending on Sept. 1 appears to have been a very fruitful one.

At the time when this December dividend was declared, the Trust had ascertained, we presume, that the removal of the duties of 1-8 and 1-10 of a cent would surely be prevented by the influence of the Aldrich-Gorman alliance in the Senate. Still, it was the part of wisdom to indicate that unprofitable business "under the new tariff" had compelled the Trust to take this dividend out of profits accumulated before the new tariff was passed.

Since the final adjournment of Congress we have had more proof of the Trust's poverty and the depressing influence of the new tariff upon its business, in the declaration of additional quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. and 1¾ per cent. and a notable advance in the price of shares, accompanied by very large transactions on the Stock Exchange, where it is understood that the views of the Trust's managers as to the value and earning capacity of the property are as bright now as they were gloomy a short time ago.

It was not stated officially when the dividends were declared this time, on the 7th inst., that the money to be distributed had been taken out of the earnings made before the enactment of the new tariff. We may fairly assume, therefore, that the earnings accumulated since the new tariff became a law have supplied the sum required (about $1,750,000) for the new quarterly dividends on the common and preferred, and that "under the new tariff" the Trust has been earning at the rate of at least $7,000,000 a year, which is not less than 25 per cent. upon the capital actually invested.

And yet the assertion was made by President Havemeyer in November last, before the bill to cut off the duties of 1-8 and 1-10 of a cent had been killed by the Aldrich-Gorman combination, that the new tariff as it then stood—and it has not been changed since—"precluded the operation of the refineries at a profit."

During the recent session it was also asserted that the Trust was compelled by the new tariff to keep the price of refined sugar so low that it could make no money, and that any advance in the price would bring in a flood of German refined sugar. But the Trust does not seem to have feared an influx of German refined sugar when it increased its price for American refined last week, the cost of its raw material remaining unchanged.

The effect of the adjournment of Congress in ameliorating the depressing conditions of the new tariff and in staying an impending flood of foreign refined sugar has been curious indeed. The exact date upon which the new tariff ceased to exert a ruinous influence upon the Trust's business and began to permit the accumulation of profits we cannot ascertain, but it seems reasonable to assume that all the money required for the new dividends was not supplied by the profits of the three days which elapsed between the date of the final adjournment of Congress and the 7th inst., when the Directors ordered this distribution to be made.

COUNT ITO'S SPEECH.

The sudden accession of Japan to a place among the first-class powers of the world, and the equally sudden arousal of the national self-consciousness, consequent upon the Japanese victories, have not been more strikingly illustrated than in the speech of Count Ito dissolving the conference with the Chinese negotiators. The mere fact that negotiations were broken off because the Chinese Commissioners had no proper credentials was in itself very significant, but its significance is very greatly enhanced by the announcement of the rupture. The speech was evidently prepared as a vindication to civilized nations of the refusal of Japan to prolong negotiations foredoomed to be futile. For that purpose it has now been translated and printed "for the information of foreign Governments." The speech was prepared at a day's notice, for the credentials were exchanged on the 1st of February and the speech was delivered on the 2d. It is safe to say that no living statesman of any country could make a more powerful and cogent plea for the position of his own country, or a more severe arraignment of his adversary.

The burden of the speech is that the formal defects in the credentials of the Chinese Commissioners are essential, for the reason that the Chinese Government is untrustworthy, perfidious, and dishonorable; insomuch that the presumption is that these defects were intended to serve as loopholes for the escape of the Chinese Government from any agreement which its representatives might conclude. The negotiations were undertaken by China for the purpose of deluding and trifling with Japan, and for the purpose of procuring a cessation, or at least a relaxation, of hostilities. The Japanese Prime Minister tells the Chinese Commissioners that Japan quite understands all this, that she is not to be trifled with or deluded, and that she will continue to make war until China shows by unmistakable signs that she is willing to make peace.

To say all this unmistakably, and yet to say it without loss of dignity or departure from the decencies of international intercourse, is the work of a trained and accomplished diplomatist, and whoever reads the speech must agree that it is so said. Withal there is in it, as we have intimated, a tone of national pride and self-confidence which is new in the diplomatic intercourse of Japan, and which is doubtless the result of the rapid and unbroken triumph of the Japanese arms. It is the masterful address of a grown man to a treacherous young barbarian whom he has detected in trying to cheat him. "While Japan," says Count Ito, "has found no reason to approach China on the subject of peace, she nevertheless feels bound, in deference to that civilization which she represents, to listen to any bona-fide overtures which China may advance, but she will decline to take part in the future in any fruitless negotiations, or to become a party to a paper peace." Such language is really as much more severe as it is more effective than the opprobrious epithets with which the Emperor of China relieved his mind respecting the Japanese in his declaration of war.

It cannot be that Dr. William T. Lusk was speaking quite seriously when he told the Bellevue seniors that "there is no place for a man who has forfeited his honor, except in politics; there, so far as I know, betrayal of confidence is a cause for preferment." These statements pass, by more than a little, the degree of exaggeration pardonable in one honestly indignant at existing abuses. That places for dishonorable men have been found in politics is true, and that preferment has followed betrayal of confidence is also a fact, but "post, ergo propter," is an argument no truer in these cases than in others. The occasional success of bad men in public life is rather an arraignment of their fellows for criminal negligence than a proof that a politician can violate with impunity the code of uprightness that prevails among doctors or any other class of people. In the medical, as in the political, fold there are sheep decidedly dingy in hue, and it is not altogether unknown for even the blackest of them to find rich pasturage for periods of considerable length.

Minneapolis has shot at St. Paul an arrow cruelly sharp. The rivalry between these two places has long been a source of malicious joy to the whole Northwest, and has caused the inhabitants of each city to devote much time to the invention of unkind remarks about the other. None of these, however, has excited such a shriek of indignation as is now going up from St. Paul. Minneapolis has spread a report, it seems, that every newspaper published in the neighboring town has been forced to increase the size and number of its pages, so as to make room for the many official notices of mortgage foreclosures, whose publication has been made necessary by St. Paul's financial misfortunes. There is such an infernal ingenuity about this assertion that the calumniated city finds but small consolation in the power both to deny with vehemence and disapprove by figures confusingly exact the truth of its rival's charge. The outside world will take so much more interest in the Minneapolitan report as a bit of characteristic Western humor than as a piece of economic history, true or false, that St. Paul sees the future as through a blue glass, most dismally discolored, and in the utter helplessness of its anger can talk only of libel suits and other things equally vain.

No possible harm, but much good, possibly, will result from the plan just announced by the Salvation Army for making a special endeavor to bring policemen within its ranks. The scheme is a commendable one, and hopeful as well, though at first sight it appears more amusing than practical. That an inclination to smile will follow, in a majority of cases, the reading of Mrs. Booth's appeal, is the strongest sort of proof that some such action as she has taken was grievously needed. Whatever the Salvation Army attempts is likely to be carried out. The members of that organization fear laughter no more than they do bricks, and the courage to be ridiculous in the eyes of others, of which it has given conclusive evidence on many occasions, is one of the highest forms of heroism. A most marked change in the view taken by the general public of these energetic people and of the work they have done and are doing is showing itself everywhere. To many minds, their methods are still repugnant, but their sincerity is no longer questioned, the limitlessness of their self-sacrifice doubted, or the magnitude of their achievements denied. They have accomplished tasks more difficult than the reformation of policemen.

SOUND MONEY CLUBS

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your editorial article of March 8 on "Sound Money Clubs" strikes the keynote for the next Presidential election. The education of the masses to proper notions of political economy is the first requisite for the purpose, and no newspaper has inculcated these principles so well as The New-York Times.

I apprehend that the first and most important fact to be taught is the fundamental one that all wealth is the product of labor. Money is but the medium by which this employment of labor is made and interchanged. Money itself determines the value of nothing. The whole value is in labor, and labor alone.

Price depends upon supply and demand, and is no criterion of value. How important, therefore, is it that these principles should be well understood and fully taught, to correct the idea that more money, or cheap money, would raise values.

The business of the civilized world is carried on mainly by commercial credits, forming the means of the interchange of the products of labor from all parts of the world. For instance, wheat is paid for in money to the farmer at the warehouse or elevator on the Western railroads, but when shipped in carloads or on vessels it is carried by commercial credits, drafts, or bills of exchange, until it reaches the baker, no money being used in the transfer until in purchase of bread. Still, the Western farmer thinks if money was more plenty he would get more for his wheat. These facts and principles are what "Sound Money Clubs" could instill in the people's minds, and put an end to what we call the silver craze.

When gold was discovered in California and in Australia, it was a common expectation that the increase of gold would reduce its value, which would be shown in the increased price of other commodities. Mr. Chevalier advocated this proposition, but in an article in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, August, 1857, the writer combated this idea, showing that it could only have this effect through the extension of credits founded on such increase, thus stimulating labor throughout the world.

March 9. G. S. WILKES.

Tug Daniel S. Lamont Launched.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 11.—The Daniel S. Lamont, a fine steel tug that will be used as a patrol boat to supervise the dumping of mud, garbage, &c., in the vicinity of Coney Island, was launched to-day from the ship yard of John H. Dialogue & Son. The tug is 110 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 12 feet draught, and is fitted with powerful engines. The boat will have a complete electric light plant and searchlight.

PAINTINGS BY EDOUARD MANET.

The curious similarity of the names of Manet and Monet and the analogy between their work not infrequently lead to confusing mistakes; but, though both had much in common in many ways, Monet was an impressionist pure and simple, while the subject of this article may be referred to as the first of the realists of the last half of the century.

M. Durand-Ruel, almost Manet's first patron, and who, through all the years of discussion, and it may be said opprobrium, remained his faithful admirer, has brought together twenty-eight of his pictures at the galleries on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Thus there is offered an unusual opportunity to study the work and to trace the artist's influence—an influence that has dominated modern artists to a remarkable degree and has made itself felt wherever pictures are painted.

For a proper enjoyment of these productions too much must not be expected, for M. Manet was by no means perfect, nor was he a master of his art. That he was a genius there is little doubt, however, and that he had courage and originality the work here shown amply testifies.

When in the early sixties these strange pictures appeared, so unconventional, departing entirely from all the old academic rules, and setting at naught traditions, they created much talk, great opposition, and no small amount of ridicule. The band of believers and followers was small though steadfast; little by little it gathered proselytes, however, and serious men among the younger set began to ask of each other why this new work impressed itself upon them in spite of its defiance of their preconceived notions of all the canons of art. There was a brutal strength and virility about it that made surrounding work look insipid, vapid, and lifeless. Here, in short, was a new idea, a new note, and not since Géricault had given his "Raft of the Medusa" had there been such realistic painting, such force, energy, and solidity.

The opposition to M. Manet was very great; his work was refused at the Salon, official recognition was denied him, and in 1867 he held a special exhibition. His work finally compelled the notice of the official art world, one of his paintings receiving a medal at the exhibition in the Champs Elysées, and the artist was decorated.

The work is interesting in many ways, not alone by reason of qualities of vigor and modeling, but for the influence the man has exerted on his contemporaries. He wrought a mighty change in French art; in a few years he diverted the thought of the rising generation of painters into other and far different channels.

The results to-day may be seen all about us. Those who have taken the good and rejected the unworthy in his work are all the stronger for his influence; but to his credit it must be remembered he was practically the first to break away, to start off, and, leaving the beaten path, find a way of his own. He worked out the problem by himself, and it was no easy task; he brought into requisition courage, perseverance, and indomitable self-reliance, qualities not too common and which deserve recognition.

The earliest of the pictures here are large and important canvases, "Christ aux Anges" (8) and "La Flagellation," (9,) both of which afford the opportunity to judge the man at his best. Of the two, the first has perhaps more sentiment, though each is superb in parts. The Christ in both is painted with much directness and simplicity, the one in life, the other in death. No more dramatic contrast could be desired. For strength in modeling, marvelous painting of flesh, and frank treatment of forms the central figure in the "Flagellation" is almost unequaled. The surroundings of men and background but lend themselves to bring out the Christ, and the effect is remarkable. The story is not too well told, there are awkward lines, and no care or thought is perceptible in the costumes, yet in the excess of admiration at the brushwork, at the difficulties overcome, one does not stop to criticise. And so in the dead Christ: annoying notes of inharmonious color, the blue of the angel's wing and the yellow of the dress, that would otherwise jar, are lost sight of in the able rendition of the flesh of the main personage, the peculiar light and shade, and the powerful, vigorous treatment of the masses. The work in both is so big that one feels the man was terribly in earnest.

Of course, it must be at once admitted that the work is most uneven. In between these religious subjects, for example, hang two compositions, "Danseurs Espagnols" (18) and "Combat de Toureaux," (19,) that are almost childish in their naïveté, dirty in color, and unattractive to the verge of being almost repulsive, while in "Concert aux Tuileries" (14) scarce a note seems just. Yet directly above there hangs an admirable character study, "La Bonne Pipe," (21,) full of careful observation, well drawn, and lending itself thoroughly to M. Manet's frank, if not brutal, technique. Here is the old tar, soiled of garment, bronzed by the sun, dirty yet comfortable, and one recognizes the truth of the rendition.

From the dignity and seriousness of the two Christs to the indecency of the "Nana" (2) the descent is very rapid. The half-dressed figure of the unattractive woman before the mirror is objectionable, and the presence of the man lolling on the divan but adds to the coarseness of it all and makes it seem gratuitously vulgar. Yet here is a higher key of color and an excellent rendering of draperies that give it otherwise much attractiveness. Perhaps the most harmonious of all the canvases is "Le Repos," (1,) the portrait of Mme. Berthe Manet reclining on a sofa. It is subdued and refined, and, though the woman's face is of the most ordinary type, there is much sentiment to the entire picture.

In "Chez le Père Lathuille" we see the artist's earliest effort at frank, out-of-door impressionism. The work is well known and unusually successful. It represents a man and woman dining in a garden, the figures enveloped in atmosphere, and conveying in no uncertain way the sense of being out of doors. We are accustomed to this feeling of plein air in these days, but it must be remembered that prior to this work no painter had carried to a successful conclusion such a problem, and the innovation was startling.

Two portraits, one of Faure and the other of Rouvière, both as Hamlet, are life-size and painted in different ways, that of the former much more rich and full of color, the latter being somewhat dry and lacking unction. There is an attractive "Vue de Venise" (16) and a remarkably brilliant street, "14, Juillet," (20,) with the glaring sunshine on the flags and patriotic decorations of a Parisian alleyway. A "Nature Morte" (28) has much of the qualities of a good Vollon and will appeal to every one. The exhibition is highly educational and is an interesting aggregation of the work of a remarkable man. It will remain open until March 30.

To Investigate Hudson Next.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The State House investigating committee will resume the examination of witnesses in the Senate Chamber to-morrow morning. Eugene J. Murphy, the former bookkeeper of John Mullin & Co., the Jersey City furniture dealers, will probably be put on the stand again.

The committee has practically decided, after getting through at the State House, to investigate complaints of corruption in Hudson, Middlesex, and other counties. There is work enough, however, right in the Capitol to keep the committee busy several weeks.

Lord Rosebery Went to Windsor.

LONDON, March 11.—Lord Rosebery went to Windsor to-day for an audience with the Queen.

PURSUING CHINA'S ARMIES

An Advance on Ten-Chan-Tai by a Second Army Division.

RED CROSS SOCIETIES AT YAN KAO

Cities Abandoned in Fear of the Invasion—Condition of the Peace Negotiations as Understood Here.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that March 11 Marshal Oyama reports that the First Division of the Japanese Army, leaving one regiment to garrison the captured town of Ying-Kao, crossed the Liao River March 9 and advanced on Ten-Chan-tai, acting in concert with the first army, which was proceeding along the left bank of the river.

The Third Division of the army advanced along the left bank and crossed the river above Ten-Chan-Tai. The enemy retreated in the direction of Taong-Taitz, and was actively pursued. Eventually the Japanese forces succeeded in surrounding the Chinese troops.

The Chinese sustained severe losses, leaving over a thousand of their men dead along the line of their retreat. This number, however, does not represent their total loss. The town of Ten-Chan-Tai was burned by the enemy.

Feb. 24 there were 600 wounded Chinese soldiers in the hospital at Yan-Kao receiving the attention of the foreign Red Cross societies.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese residents are leaving Pekin, Tien-Tsin, Taku, and their outlying districts, fearing Japanese invasion. Steamers arriving at Shanghai are crowded with refugees.

A dispatch from Pekin to the Central News says a number of women have arrived at Pekin from Kalgan, in consequence of warning received by them from the American Legation in Pekin that the latter place would be safer for them. They report having left everything quiet in Kalgan. Everything is also quiet in Pekin.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai denies the report that China has acceded to Japan's demands and is ready to sign the treaty of peace. That report, he says, is pure fiction. He adds:

"Li Hung Chang will leave Tien-Tsin March 14 to fulfill his mission. There is great doubt whether or not he will succeed in reaching an agreement with the Japanese as to the terms of peace."

BERLIN, March 11.—Freiherr von Marschall, Secretary of the Foreign Office, conferred yesterday with Sir E. Malet, British Ambassador, and Viscount Toki, Japanese Minister, and reported the results to Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, who communicated them to the Emperor to-day.

PARIS, March 11.—The Soir says that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received the Chinese Minister, who solicited France's friendly intervention if Japan's condition should be too severe. M. Hanotaux gave a guarded formal answer.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The condition of the Chinese-Japanese peace negotiations is understood here to be as follows:

In the credentials given to Chang-In-Hoon, the former Chinese Minister to Washington, and his associate, Shao-Yu-Lien, by the Chinese Government, there was a distinct acceptance of the intermediation of the United States through Ministers Denby and Dun, the credentials reading as follows:

"Now, through the mediation of the United States Government, both nations will appoint plenipotentiaries, with full powers to meet and treat and satisfactorily settle the matter in dispute."

The only controversy which Japan raised was over the fact that the original Chinese emissaries, while accredited with these powers, had "a string tied" to their credentials; and were directed to report to the Chinese Foreign Office, or "Tsung-Li-Gamlu," before concluding anything.

Central News dispatches received by the United Press some days ago stating that the powers conferred upon the First Chinese Commissioner had been extended to Li Hung Chang without condition, render it obvious that if Li Hung Chang, on his arrival in Japan, presents a renewal of credentials similar to those given his predecessors, with plenary powers attached, such as were wanting in their case, negotiations can go on on the basis stated in the correspondence published in United Press dispatches this morning.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, is not only personally acquainted with Count Ito, the Japanese Premier, but the relations between the two have been for many years of the most cordial nature.

There are several reasons for believing that the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries will be held at Simonosoki, which is 500 miles nearer Shanghai than Hiroshima. Li Hung Chang will make the trip from Shanghai in a Chinese war vessel, and it is not desirable that an enemy's ship should be allowed to enter the port of Hiroshima, which is the military headquarters of Japan.

If, therefore, the conference were held at Hiroshima, it would be necessary to transfer Li Hung Chang to a Japanese vessel, which will meet him at Simonosoki, which is situated in the southwesterly part of the Island of Choshui. To avoid this transfer and the additional trip of 500 miles to Hiroshima, and, as a mark also of respect to Li Hung, who is feeble in health and far advanced in years, it is regarded as not unlikely that Simonosoki will be selecetd as the place of meeting.

So far as can be learned here, Li Hung Chang has not yet left Tien Tsin, but his departure is daily expected, and when he shall have started not many days will be consumed in making the trip to the point where the Japanese representatives will be met. These latter, as has been previously stated, will be Count Ito, the Premier, and Mr. Mutsu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was for some years the Japanese diplomatic representative at Washington.

While it is not known at the Japanese Legation that China has been informed of the conditions upon which Japan will consent to peace, and that China has accepted these conditions, the report to this effect is believed to be an inference which can be reasonably derived from the correspondence already published by the United Press.

A cable dispatch announcing the arrival of the Yorktown at Chemulpo was received at the Navy Department to-day.

Takasaki, the Japanese cadet at the United States Naval Academy, who wants to go home to fight the Chinese, is still in uncertainty as to the outcome of his application. The Japanese Government, through its Minister here, to-day asked the Navy Department to decide at once whether his temporary withdrawal from the academy would cause him to lose his status as a cadet, and that matter was about to be taken up this morning when the department heard that Takasaki had been informed by his Government that he could not leave the academy.

The truth of this last report will be ascertained by the Navy Department before it takes action.

HOMAGE TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

His Title Will be Hereditary and the Emperor Will Visit Him.

BERLIN, March 11th—It is reported that the Emperor intends to go to Friedrichsruhe April 1, accompanied by his sons, the imperial Ministers, and the members of the Bundesrath, to congratulate Prince Bismarck upon the occurrence of his eightieth birthday, and also to make his title of Prince hereditary.

President von Levetzow, on behalf of the Reichstag, has accepted the invitation extended to the members of that body to be present at the Bismarck banquet to be held in Berlin April 1 in honor of the birthday of the ex-Chancellor. It is expected that most of the members will attend in their official capacity.

DEATH OF WORTH OF PARIS.

Edifying Career of a Master Workman in the Art of Dressmaking.

PARIS, March 11.—Worth, the famous dressmaker of Paris, is dead.

Charles Frederick Worth's name is not in the severe biographical dictionaries; it has not even been set like a jewel in verses by a great poet, as was the name of his predecessor, Palmyre, by Alfred de Musset; but the man was one of the most powerful personages of our epoch.

He was the son of an English solicitor; he was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, some seventy years ago; he was trained to be a printer. Race, time, environment, all

M. Worth.

the elements that scientific critics like Taine and Bourget analyze in their studies of great artists, were obstacles to the vocation in which he became a sovereign.

He quitted the press for the dry goods shop; he studied stuffs, colors, and dress patterns of France; he went to Paris when he had learned its language, and, in 1855, he exhibited at the International Fair a Court mantle of white silk, embroidered with gold, that won the first premium and the Empress Eugénie's favor.

When the empire fell philosophers thought that the hurricane would sweep satins, velvets, brocaded silks, and ribbons of gold; chroniclers wrote that women would vow fidelity to prints, linen, and alpaca, and men became as austere, economical, and dark colored as they pleased; but women continued to be as replendent as Japanese pictures and masses of gems.

It was Worth's influence. He invented simplicities which were ruinous. He conquered the world as easily as did Bacchus and Alexander, King of Macedonia. There was in Paris a banker so wealthy that he had only to throw his stocks in the Bourse to make anything that he wished rise or fall. He ruined a trust company, the capital of which was fabulously large, only because one of the Directors of the company had not bowed affably to him. The ceilings of his house were painted by Baudry, and he owned all the original editions of Molière's plays.

There was an Emperor in Asia of whom people said that he was only waiting for an opportunity to invade Europe and make of it a factory of carved ivories, parasols, and fans spotted with yellow, lapis-lazuli blue, and dazzling red.

Banker and Emperor, however, when they reflected in silence and their frightened servants abstained from breathing not to disturb the immovable air, did not meditate upon new conquests or stock speculations. They thought with anguish of how they were to pay Worth's bills.

DEATH OF CESARE CANTU.

Career of the Italian Historian, Liberal, and a Pious Catholic.

MILAN, March 11.—Cesare Cantu, the Italian historian, is dead. He was in his ninetieth year.

Cesare Cantu was born at Brivio, Dec. 2, 1805. He was educated at Sonorio, and, at eighteen years of age, was a Professor of Literature there. He went to Milan and ardently defended the Liberal cause in "Ragionamenti Sulla Storia Lombarda del Secolo XVII.," a book published in 1834, and revised in 1842 and 1844, which the Austrian Government condemned as pernicious, and for the authorship of which Cantu served a year in prison.

During his captivity he wrote with a toothpick and lampblack, "Margherita Pusterla," published in Florence in 1835. Religious poems, uniting Catholic piety and love of national independence, a patriotic poem, "Algiso o ia Legua Lombarda," "Letture Giovanili," and other works, made Cantu's name popular, and allied his celebrity with that of Manzoni and that of Silvio Pellico.

His title to fame rests on his "Universal History," the French edition of which was entirely revised by him. It is a fine monument, and its author's partisan point of view does not detract from its interest. He wrote also a history of Italian literature, a history of the Italians, a history of the heretics in Italy, and popular treatises on practical morality.

He had no faith in the future of Italy founded on separation of Church and State. He attended the Council of 1869, and was its historiographer. His popularity fell when events which his works had contributed to provoke surpassed his intentions. He became Superintendent of the Archives of Lombardy. He was always faithful to the Papacy.

THE BALTIC CANAL FESTIVAL.

Britain Sends Channel Squadron, and Francis Joseph Will Attend.

LONDON, March 11.—Great Britain will send her channel squadron to the Kiel naval parade, with which the North Sea and Baltic Canal will be opened in June.

VIENNA, March 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be present at Kiel at the ceremonies of opening the Baltic and North Sea Canal.

The German Emperor has chartered the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., now on the Mediterranean service of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company between New-York and the Mediterranean, to attend the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal on June 19. The trip of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., June 8, for Genoa, will therefore be dropped, and the steamship Ems will take her place for this trip, sailing from New-York Saturday, June 1, for Gibraltar and Genoa.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. will sail for Bremen Tuesday, June 4, to be placed at the disposal of the German Emperor for the opening ceremonies of the Baltic Canal, and the Havel which was scheduled to sail Tuesday, June 4, will be dispatched Thursday, June 6, for Southampton and Bremen.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Ellis Ashmead Bartlett and a Correspondent Discredit Reports.

LONDON, March 11.—Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., has renewed his attack upon the sensational stories of Armenian atrocities published recently in The Telegraph. In a letter published to-day Sir Ellis challenges The Telegraph to produce the alleged Armenian telegrams published in that paper, or even to join him in requesting the telegraph company to preserve the original dispatches. Until The Telegraph is willing to show them, he says, he will remain in the belief that they never existed.

The Globe's correspondent in Constantinople, as the result of careful examination of Reuter's special dispatches from Tiflis, declares that they are full of contradictory and confused statements and show such complete ignorance of circumstances and localities as to render them wholly untrustworthy.

SPAIN CURIOUSLY AGITATED.

Santiago de Cuba Favors Peace and Key West Is Guarded.

MADRID, March 11.—A credit of $1,000,000, to be used in suppressing the Cuban insurrection, has been cabled to Captain General Calleja in Havana.

The preparations to ship more troops to Cuba are pressed forward with great rapidity. In addition to the three transports which have already sailed, half a dozen or more troopships have been made ready to leave Cadiz and Santander as soon as the infantry shall be got aboard.

The total number now under orders for the Cuban campaign is 12,000. Not a few of the soldiers are veterans of the previous campaign. They and the other experienced men have been distributed among the regiments, so that every company of new recruits may have a backbone of tried campaigners. All seem equally anxious to go to the front.

Despite the terrors of the Cuban climate for the European Spaniard, there are numerous volunteers from all parts of the country. The popular excitement is beyond anything warranted by the sanguine reports given out by the Government. It is almost as great as when the Kabyles attacked Melilla.

Among the Generals awaiting orders are C. Marin, Inspector General of Cavalry; C. Polavieja, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, and Correa Garcia, Commandant at Centa and General of Division. While military men here profess to believe that the insurrection is not very serious, the officers of Cuban experience, most notably Martinez de Campos, fear that the present outbreak is the beginning of a long period of unrest on the island. They think the army will be forced to remain some time in the disturbed districts.

The expense and loss of life in the trying climate, they predict, will be sources of constant regret and inconvenience to the mother country. To this view undoubtedly is due Campos's eagerness to have many thorough reforms introduced in the administration of Cuban affairs.

He has reiterated in private conversation with members of the Government the plea for reform which he made in the Senate last week, and the Ministers have decided to take in hand most of the measures suggested by him.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Baire band of insurgents which was attacked, defeated, and dispersed by Gen. Garrich, has been reduced to forty men, and negotiations are pending for their surrender. Public sentiment in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, now the only really disturbed district, is very strongly in favor of peace.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 11.—The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Willey, which has been undergoing repairs at Tampa for the last month, arrived to-day. The McLane was ordered to Key West by telegraph March 1, but owing to the incompleted repairs could not sail.

The absence of an armed vessel at Key West since the breaking out of the revolution in Cuba has caused a great deal of anxiety to the Spanish Consul, and to the Federal officials of the port, as they were powerless to prevent the sailing of an armed expedition.

The Spanish Consul reported this fact to his Government, and the war ship Infanta Isabel was sent to Key West from Havana, where she has remained until now.

The Infanta Isabel will sail March 13, and will cruise on the coast of Cuba, between Matanzas and Havana. The McLane will remain here to enforce the neutrality laws.

COLOMBIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Catarino Garza, the Outlaw, Killed by Lieut. Lopez, Who Died.

PANAMA, March 11.—The Star and Herald has received dispatches confirming the reports of the fight at Bocas del Toro, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents and the death of their leader, the notorious Mexican outlaw, Catarino Garza.

The reports say that the revolutionary band under Garza invaded the place on March 8, at daybreak, and attacked the Bocas del Toro Government station. The troops of the Government fought bravely, the battle being a hand-to-hand encounter throughout. Garza was killed by Lieut. Lopez, the commanding officer of the garrison, who lost his life in doing the deed.

The loss of the invaders in killed and wounded was very heavy. The survivors, together with their provisions and arms, and a ship loaded with arms and ammunition, were captured by the Government force. The United States cruiser Atlanta was lying in the port during the battle, to protect the interests of Americans should they be threatened.

The Star and Herald says Gov. Arango yesterday issued a proclamation stating that severe measures would be adopted by the authorities to prevent further bloodshed in the Department of Panama.

The proclamation also says the Governor has in his possession plans of the enemies of the republic, and that inexorable punishment will be dealt out to such persons as may hereafter attempt to create disturbances. The Governor congratulates the soldiers of the Colombia Battalion upon the bravery and gallantry dislayed by them in the engagement at Bocas del Toro.

A decree has been published declaring the department in a state of siege, and forbidding the gathering of groups of more than three persons on any of the thoroughfares, the opening of places of amusement, and the holding of public meetings. The authorities will exercise discretion as to preventing private gatherings.

More troops have been dispatched to Bocas del Toro.

Advices from Bogota say orders have been issued by the Government raising the rank of Lieut. Lopez, who is said to have killed the outlaw Garza at Bocas del Toro, and who was himself killed by the rebels, to that of Lieutenant Colonel, and that his funeral be conducted with the military honors due that rank.

It is expected that the Governments of Mexico and the United States will pay the rewards offered by those countries for the capture of Garza to the mother of Lieut. Lopez, who was dependent for her support upon her son.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Herbert has received the following cable message from Capt. Crowell, commanding the cruiser Atlanta, dated Colon, March 10: "A slight engagement has taken place, resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary forces. Catarina Garza killed. The Atlanta landed a force of marines to protect American interests at and near Bocas del Toro.

Time of the Czar's Coronation.

VIENNA, March 11.—It is reported here that the coronation of the Czar will take place in Moscow in the latter half of May.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MRS. LANGTRY'S JEWELS

Overladen with Diamonds and Rubies on the Stage.

"GOSSIP" ACTED AT PALMER'S

An Adaptation of "Monsieur le Ministre" by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein Has Much Merit, but Just Misses.

"Monsieur le Ministre," by Jules Claretie, caused a real "sensation" when it was published in Paris, in 1881, because some of the personages depicted in it were recognized as living people in Paris society. Four years later he produced a play founded on the novel. A note on the house bill at Palmer's Theatre last night announced that in the new play called "Gossip," by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, which was then produced there by Mrs. Langtry, use had been made of several "suggestions" in a novel by Jules Claretie. Now, "Monsieur le Ministre" is "suggestive" enough, and its story is similar to that of "Gossip."

A flighty, frivolous, seemingly utterly heedless woman is suddenly made aware that her dearest friend is making a sad mistake, one that threatens to ostracize her socially. The giddy woman suddenly becomes a model of prduence, for her friend's sake, and thereafter risks her own reputation to save her friend's honor. This is the main idea both in "Gossip" and in "Monsieur le Ministre." The fact that Claretie's novel was dramatized by him is significant.

Mrs. Langtry returns to us still a radiantly beautiful woman, with clothes and jewelry that fairly dazzle the eyes. She has produced "Gossip" luxuriously. Each of the three scenic pictures—one exterior showing the beach at Trouville, and two interiors—is rich in color, novel and ingenious in detail. She has employed an expensive company of actors, and she acts well herself.

The art of this woman has perceptibly improved every year in her stage career. The buoyancy and variety of her performance of Mrs. Barry in the first and second acts of "Gossip" could scarcely be excelled, and she touched a true note of feeling in her first appeal to the erring young wife, which is based on a familiar idea, but is well worded by Mr. Fitch and his co-laborer. What would you say if your baby girl had lived, and grown up to be a woman, and married, and thrown herself away as you threaten to? That is the idea.

The crucial scene, that of Act III., was utterly ruined, however. Then the gay woman beards the lion in his den—goes to the house of the lover, in short, to secure a letter before he reads it. Mrs. Langtry entered the bachelor's apartment wearing a coronet of diamonds, a necklace and brooch of diamonds and rubies, and other gems that (to be American and practical) must have represented an outlay of $100,000. Her attire was so wonderful, so dazzling, so recklessly inappropriate—as it seemed—that a murmur of surprise ran through the auditorium. The play was forgotten. The best of the scene went for nothing.

After a long period devoted by Mrs. Langtry to an honest but futile attempt to divert the minds of her spectators to the dramatic situation, and by the spectators to admiration of the display of jewels, the lady explained that she had been to a "swell" dinner and was going to a ball. But it was too late. The acting was spoiled, and even the spirited but antique climax of the act—the lady secured the letter, of course, and her husband discovered her in his friend's lodgings—failed of its due effect.

In the last act, when all the fuss had been settled satisfactorily, it was divulged that this frivolous, but aggressive, heroine possessed jewels of sufficient value to enable her to materially help her husband in a period of financial embarrassment.

It was clearly the authors' fault that more was not made of the lady's jewelry and her fondness for wearing it all early in the play. That might have caused a suppression of some mildly-amusing but dramatically unessential details, such as Mrs. Barry's expression of a desire to have a yacht, and to have her portrait painted, for "sensation's" sake, by her divorced husband. The comedy is well written. That must be admitted. It is no mess of platitude and overworked stage sentiment, like "To Nemesis," for instance. It contains many telling lines. Some of the situations are skillfully managed. But more than half of the wit—gossamer-like little jests that would "go" well at a dinner party of twelve—was not strong enough to cross the footlights. Not only Mrs. Barry, but her friend, Mrs. Stanford, also, was an unreasonable woman. No single personage commanded the respect of the audience.

Yet the performance, in some respects, was admirable. Apart from Mrs. Langtry herself, Miss Shannon, who was often the central figure, Miss Blanche Burton, Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Eleanor Barry, and Mr. Lovell exerted themselves to perform their tasks in the best possible manner. Miss Shannon's expression of the erring wife's whimsical moods was wonderfully graphic. Mr. Plympton, excellent actor as he is, was obviously off the key. His old Denalguez manner did not harmonize with that of his associates. He was too vociferous, too theatrically fervid, for his surroundings. Mr. C. J. Richman was just the reverse:

Mrs. Barry	Mrs. Langtry
Mr. Barry	James W. Pigott
Mrs. Stafordn	Effie Shannon
Mrs. Sanford	Effie Shannon
Myriam Stanford	Blanche Burton
Colonel Cummings	C. P. Currier
Mrs. Cummings	Louisa Eldridge
Clara Cummings	Eleanor Barry
Hallows	T. P. Williamson
Dr. Robbins	W. T. Lovell
Gaston Barney	Ivan Watson
Count Marcy	Eben Plympton

"TRILBY" ON THE STAGE.

A Boston Audience Votes the Play on Du Maurier's Story a Success.

BOSTON, March 11.—Whatever question there may have been about the morality or immorality of Miss Trilby O'Farrell, or about the propriety of representing that young woman upon the stage, is effectually laid at rest by the solution of the problem offered by A. M. Palmer's company at the Park Theatre to-night. Du Maurier's novel has been made to yield a play sweet and wholesome, and one which at the same time rivets the attention of the spectator.

It goes without saying, of coufse, that Paul M. Potter, the adapter of the novel, has handled it with much skill in order to produce this result. He has, in a word, carefully selected from the story all the good and left all the bad. The result is a Trilby, not Du Maurier's, but a Trilby equally as lovable, and pretty nearly as interesting—a Trilby whose only taint is the vague imputation of sin made early in the play by the rascal Svengali—a Trilby who rejects Little Billee's love, simply because his mother says she must do so—a Trilby who doesn't show even her left foot, and a Trilby who dies without making a confession to any one.

In the first of the four acts the three English artists appear in their studio, and successively make love to Trilby. Svengali and Gecko are also introduced, and the former hypnotises the girl to slow music by the latter.

The next act is devoted to the Christmas Eve festivities in the studio, and it affords rare pictures of much beauty. The dancing and drinking are interrupted by the entrance of the person and Mrs. Bagot, and renewed after the subterfuge of Svengali has packed them off to the notary. The act ends with Trilby's promise to Mrs. Bagot that she will not marry her son.

The third act is timed five years afterward, and the scene is laid in the foyer of the Paris theater where Trilby, as Mme. Svengali, is to sing. All the characters reappear. Svengali falls dead in the foyer, and Trilby's real inability to sing is made manifest upon the mimic stage.

The fourth act is not Du Marier's; it is very tedious, and will probably be cut or omitted altogether. Trilby, after Svengali's tragic death, recovers her memory, and Little Billie's mother, relenting, the engagement with Little Billie is renewed. He leaves her to make preparations for an immediate marriage; she runs across a photograph of Svengali, falls under his domination again, and dies all alone on the stage, murmuring his name. Mme. Vinard comes in, thinks she is sleeping, discovers she is dead, cries out, and—"curtain."

Miss Harned makes Trilby a blonde, and acts the part with much sweetness. Mr. Lackaye is a Mephistopheleah Svengali. The scenic accessories were in fine keeping and there was even what was called Trilby music. The audience was very large and critical, and recalls were imperiously demanded. Even Mr. Palmer had to make a speech.

The full cast follows:

Taffy	Burr McIntosh
The Laird	John Glendenning
Little Billee	Alfred Hickman
Svengali	Wilton Lackaye
Gecko	Robert Paton Gibbs
Zou Zou	Deo Dietrichstein
Dodor	Herbert Ayling
Antony	V. M. De Silke
Lorimer	Edwin Brandt
The Rev. Thomas Bagot	Edward L. Walton
Col. Kaw	Reuben Fax
Phillippe	Morel Bean
Trilby	Virginia Harned
Mrs. Bagot	Bertha Welby
Mme. Vinard	Mathilde Cottrelly
Angele	Grace Pierrepont
Honorine	Lucille Nelson
Mimi	Monta Elmo
Musette	Josephine Bennett

New Features at the Casino.

Constanz and Ida, the long-heralded equilibrists, appeared at the Casino last night, and will probably make a long stay. The man mounts a pyramid of chairs set on a slender pedestal, and performs thereon a variety of balancing feats with a lamp perched on his head. Another hit of their programme is tight-rope swinging by the woman, while the man, standing on his hands, holds one end of the rope in his jaws. They display their agility in other ways quite out of the common, and were made to feel that the audience felt well disposed toward them. The Liberty Statue has been added to the living bronze statues. It is an excellent presentation. The statues are shown to better advantage than when they first appeared, their popularity now being assured. C. W. Williams, ventriloquist; Spadoni and Agnes, jugglers; M. Pichat, with imitations of Dr. Parkhurst, Mayor Strong, and others; Imro Fox, Dixon brothers, Granjean and May, Marcart's dogs and monkeys, Juanita, Mlle. Chatel, the painter, and the Winter ballet fill out an interesting bill.

Miss Ganthony at the Eden Musee.

Miss Nellie Ganthony's monologue entertainment became the main attraction at the Eden Musee last night. She had shown at former appearances this season her sufficiency as a substitute for a company on a stage of ordinary dimensions, and having so well introduced herself, a well-filled house greeted her on this occasion. Two selections were given, "For Charity's Sake" and "Mrs. Gushaway's Children." The audience enjoyed greatly her mimicries, especially of the vicar in the first sketch, and of Mrs. Gushaway and her offspring in the second.

Both sketches had the touch of high spirits and of artistic cleverness, which attach to all she does, and the reception given them promised well for the success of her engagement.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Prof. Kellar, one of the most noted illusionists of the century, entertained a large gathering at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night with his remarkable feats of sleight-of-hand, and, with the assistance of Mrs. Kellar, by the exhibition of a number of illusions which seem perfectly inexplicable to the ordinary observer. Prof. Kellar's mind-reading experiments, with his wife as the medium of interpretation, are bewildering in the extreme.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal began their farewell engagement in Brooklyn at the Columbia Theatre last night, presenting Tom Taylor's "Lady Clancarty" with the same elaborate scenery whith characterized the production at Abbey's Theatre in this city. A review of the acting in this play has already been given in The New-York Times. The Brooklyn people who assembled at the Columbia last night seemed to enjoy the play.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—M. and Mme. Gidon-Lynnes, French duetists, dancers, and impersonators of Parisian Boulevard types, made their American début at Koster & Bial's last night, and were at once voted a success by the large audience which is always to be found in this popular music hall. The other new feature of the bill was furnished by the Electric Quartet, which was also warmly applauded. Cissie Loftus gave her imitation of Maggie Cline for the first time, singing "Trow 'Em Down, McClosky," and Cinquevalli, the wonderful juggler, began the last week of his engagement here. The rest of the excellent vaudeville performance was furnished by the Frantz family, Hurley and Wilton, the little Rossow brothers, the Muhlemanns, and Daisy Mayer and her troupe of pickaninnies.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The bill at Proctor's attracted crowded houses yesterday and inspired incessant hilarity. Great applause was given to Gus Williams, one of the best of comic entertainers. A new-comer from Paris, Blanche Paquerette, promises to become very popular. Her humor is infectious and her personality even more grotesque than that of her elder sister, who became famous here a few years ago. M. Stainville, direct from Koster & Bial's, presented his striking imitations of Mayor Strong, T. C. Platt, and other popular men. Mlle. Carlini's performing dogs and monkeys were a delight to the little folks. Balazy and Durand, transformation duetists, and Susanna Shaffer, equilibrist, had new offerings, and there were many other excellent features.

—Keith's Union Square.—The continuous performance at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week is full of good things for the admirer of vaudeville. Lew Dockstader, always a favorite in New-York, remains as one of the leading attractions, and gives his own special version of "Trilby." Unthan, the "armless wonder," astonishes the audiences by the facility with which he uses his feet, and the Deltorelli brothers, musical clowns, create unlimited amusement. Among the other leading artists in the revolving bill are Collins and Henshaw, Harrigan, the tramp juggler; De Bessel, modeler in clay; the Dillon brothers, Bessie Gilbert, and Ford and Francis.

—Grand Opera House.—Minstrelsy is always popular on the west side, and the large audience which assembled in the Grand Opera House last night to greet Primrose & West's Company was no surprise to the management. Those in attendance were well repaid for their time and money. Primrose & West have modernized minstrelsy, and the performance given is thoroughly up to date. It combines the most popular features of the old negro minstrel show with specialties which are usually to be seen only in the music halls. Peals of laughter and liberal applause testified to the appreciation of the audience last night.

—American Theatre.—"The Passing Show," which had such a long and prosperous run at the Casino last Fall, was revived at the American Theatre last night, with all the original specialties and a good many new ones which have been added during its tour on the road. The show is a brilliant one, with many interesting features, and the cast is practically the same as the original, including Charles J. Ross, John E. Henshaw, Lucy Daly, and her troupe of pickaninnies; Vernona Jarbeau, and May Ten Broeck. "The Passing Show" is presented to great advantage on the big stage of the American.

—Harlem Opera House.—"The Fatal Card," after a long and successful career at Palmer's Theatre, was transferred to the Harlem Opera House last night. Melodrama is always popular in Harlem, and "The Fatal Card," to which Charles Frohman has given an unusually strong cast, was received with the most demonstrative evidences of favor. The play will remain at this house during the present week. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will play their farewell engagement in Harlem at the Opera House.

NEUSS, HESSLEIN & CO.,
No. 99 Franklin Street, are to have an electric passenger elevator made by the A. B. See Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Adv.

"DIE WALKURE" WELL PERFORMED

The House Was Not So Large, but the Drama Was Beautifully Sung.

The only performance of "Die Walküre," announced for Mr. Damrosch's season of Wagner opera in German at the Metropolitan Opera House, was given last night. The drama was put forward in order that the three evenings of the present week might be devoted to the presentation of the Nibelung trilogy in its order. "Das Rheingold," of course, is omitted from the current plan, so that last night was the first evening of the big tragedy. The audience, for some reason, was not as large as it has been on some other evenings of the season, and this was possibly due to the fact that the leading parts were not in the hands of the most noted members of the company. But those who staid away missed an excellent opportunity of seeing what an effective performance can be given by singers of ordinary ability who are imbued with the true Wagnerian feeling. This spirit was so notably present that it warmed every one's work and elevated it to an influential level. That there were many shortcomings cannot be denied; but they were overshadowed by the merits, and Mr. Damrosch is to be congratulated on having offered a commendable representation of the work with which his father began the establishment of German opera in New-York.

Fräulein Brema appeared as Brünnhilde for the first time. The part lies a little high for her voice, but in spite of this she sang the music well. She was nearly always in tune, and she was always in the spirit of the poem. She showed a most intelligent comprehension of the significance of the story, and her reading of some of the lines was really eloquent. Herr Fischer repeated his familiar impersonation of Wotan. His voice is not quite so well up to the exactions of the music as it used to be, but, nevertheless, he sang the music effectively.

Herr Rothmühl commands warm praise for his Siegmund. It was just in conception and generally dramatic in execution. He sang the music generally in tune and with fair attention to the declamatory effects. He did not quite attain the heroic proportions of the episode of drawing the sword from the tree, but his work in the narration to Hunding and Sieglinde, the love duet, and the scene with Brünhilde in the second act was thoroughly praiseworthy. Fräulein Elsa Kutscherra was not a forcible Sieglinde, but she was acceptable in the part. She sang her music tunefully and gracefully, and was within the limits of the traditional conception of a part which is confessedly open to two interpretations.

Herr Behrens played Hunding in his familiar hard style, which is not out of keeping with the part. Fräulein Marie Maurer was an acceptable Fricka. The assembly of Valyries sang vociferously. The orchestra played well, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with firmness.

COMPROMISE PREDICTED IN DELAWARE

It Is Said a United States Senator May Be Chosen This Week.

DOVER, Del., March 11.—Another week opened without any change in the Senatorial contest, except what was caused by the absence of some of the members. This was something of a surprise, as the prediction had been made that a change in the vote would occur to-day. The one ballot taken stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 3; absent, 5.

A Republican member of the Legislature said to-night that there is a possibility of a United States Senator being elected this week. He said that he believed a compromise would be effected, but who will be chosen he was not prepared to say.

The American Protective League has sent to each Republican Assemblyman a letter asking for the re-election of Higgins, and it has flooded the State with circulars urging Republicans to beseech the Representatives to return Higgins to the Senate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Boston, March 11.—A fire in the four-story wooden building 1,115 to 1,139 Tremont Street, formerly the Hook & Hastings Organ Factory, but now occupied by the Globe Dye House Company and one or two carpentering firms, caused a loss of $8,000 or $10,000.

Susquehanna, Penn., March 11.—The Sperl Building, occupied by Andrejkovit's fancy dry goods store, and Dennis Casey's insurance office, burned. Loss covered by insurance.

Toledo, Ohio, March 11.—An explosion of natural gas and a fire which followed did $30,000 damage to the High School building; insurance, $25,000.

Bloomsburg, Penn., March 11.—The tannery, bark mill, and bleach house at Jamison City, this county, burned; loss, $25,000

You can't afford to laugh, dear girls
Unless your teeth are white as pearls—
Unless your mouth is pink and sweet,
And your two lips in rosebuds meet;
And you cannot supply this want,
But through the use of SOZODONT!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

Hats! Burke's Spring styles gentlemen's hats ready; popular prices. 210 B'way, cor. Fulton.

"Chicaqua." E. & W. "Chicaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, March 11, Phoebe B., wife of the late Jonathan W. Allen.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 10, at his residence, Hill Crest, South Orange, N. J., Thomas Day.
Funeral services will be held from his late residence, South Orange, on Tuesday, March 12, on arrival of 3 P. M. train from foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts., New-York, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Carriages will be in waiting at South Orange Station. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DU BOIS.—On Saturday, March 9, 1895, at his residence, No. 11? East 19th St., Robert Ogden Du Bois, M. D., in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th Av. and 21st St., on Tuesday morning, March 12, at 9:45 o'clock. Interment private.

FABER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 9, 1895, at his late residence, 439 West 20th St., Gustavus William Faber, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, 108 West 3d St., on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FARMER.—On Saturday, March 9, of heart failure, Sarah M., widow of the late A. D. Farmer, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 48 East 26th St., Tuesday, March 12, at 2 P. M.

LETSON.—At Stelton, N. J., on Monday, 11th inst., Robert S. Letson, in the 58th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Stelton, on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaving New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad at 11. Carriages will be in attendance.

MATHESON.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 10, 1895, John McLeod Matheson of Edinburgh, Scotland.
Funeral private at Saratoga, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY.—On Saturday, March 9, 1895, Eliza, wife of J. B. Montgomery, in her 77th year.
Funeral services at the South Reformed Church, 38th St. and Madison Av., Tuesday, March 12, at 10:30 A. M.

NORMAN.—At Arlington, N. J., Monday, March 11, Nellie M. Grafton, wife of Frank L. Norman, in the 28th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Midland and Schuyler Avs., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment on Thursday at the convenience of the family.

PERLEE.—On Sunday, March 10, 1895, at 150 Lexington Av., New-York, Sarah Mather, wife of Ralph N. Perlee, and daughter of the late George Mather, aged 73 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Collegiate Church on 5th Av., corner 29th St., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TEESE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday

BRITANNIA'S GOOD SEASON

Headed the List of English Winning Yachts Last Year.

THE CARINA SECOND ON THE LIST

Watson's and Fife's Boats Took the Lion's Share of the Prize Money—English Builders Complain.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 2.—The winnings of our yachts for the season 1894 have been published, with the Vigilant's, of course, left out. The Prince of Wales's cutter, Britannia, figures at the head of the list with £2,799, which sum includes her Mediterranean winnings last Spring. The Britannia's winnings are the biggest any British yacht has claimed for any one season, and, if they do not cover all the cutter's expenses for the season, they must nearly do so, and leave his Royal Highness, the owner, under the comfortable impression that yacht racing, where there is no betting, is a safer sport than horse racing, and, moreover, does not entangle Princes with questionable people.

The second largest winnings—£1,010—fell to the forty-rater Carina, built by Messrs. Henderson of the Anchor Line last Summer, at Glasgow, from Mr. Watson's design. The twenty-rater Asphodel, built by Hansen of Cowes from Mr. Watson's design, netted last Summer, her first year, only £140, and her owner, Prince Henry of Battenberg, finding he was not a yacht racer, wisely sold her to a German Duke, who has taken her away to the Mediterranean regattas. Mr. Watson's other twenty-rater, Deirdré, built at Glasgow two Summers since for Lord Dunraven, after some alterations did better last Summer and finished off £258, quite a satisfactory season for her owner, Lord Lonsdale.

In the ten-rater class, Mr. Watson's centreboard Dora, built some years since, but recently dropped into the cruising class, lifted £102. In the twenty-three-foot load-water-line class, confined to the Clyde, Mr. Watson's Vida, owned by Mr. Wylie, won £91, and Watson's seventeen-foot lugger Daisy Bell lifted £40. The Creole, designed by Watson and built at Brightlingsea some seasons since, won in handicap matches £436.

The yawl Namara, designed by Watson for Mr. W. B. Paget, and built at Glasgow last Summer, won in her handicap matches £232. Various winnings, especially of the smaller yachts, have not been returned.

Mr. William Fife, Jr., had no large cutter in commission during the season of 1894, but his two-year-old forty-rater, Lais, was rather overmatched by Watson's last-year Carina. Fife's twenty-rater Luna, built at Fairlie for Mr. F. B. Jameson of Dublin last Spring, carried of first honors in her class with the big figure of £420. Fife's Thelma, built by Hansen of Cowes for Mr. A. B. Walker, owner of the new 160-rater Ailsa, comes next with £200. The Thelma was built as a centreboard, which during the season was discarded, as other centreboards were. The Zinita, a two-year-old twenty-rater built by Fife at Fairlie, won £200, and Fife's Dragon III. won £182. Fife's Fleur-de-Lis, built last year at Fairlie for Major S. H. Montgomery, won last Summer £234—an extraordinary sum for a five-rater. This cutter has been sold to Prince Henri de Bourbon, and will figure in the coming Mediterranean regattas. The Fenella, a five-rater, sailed as a lugger and built by Fife last Summer, won £73 in the Clyde, and the Tess, a two-year-old lugger by Fife, won £50. The Hatasoo, a seventeen-foot lugger built by Fife last Summer, won the exceptional amount of £92. The winnings of a number of Fife's smaller yachts have not been returned.

The 160-rater Satanita, built at Southampton from Soper's design, won £500, but part of her season was lost when under repairs for the damage done by running down the Valkyrie you had at New-York.

Watson and Fife carry off the lion's share of the prize money, other designers being, in fact, nowhere.

Yacht building continues to be very slack all around the coast, unless among the small classes, and complaints from the building yards are loud. The only large yachts building this season are in the Clyde—the Valkyrie III., the Ailsa, and Fife's and Watson's two forty-raters. Fife has designed a cruising cutter for an English owner, which is building at Cowes.

AILSA DID NOT START.

Britannia and Dakotah Easy Winners at Menton.

MENTON, March 11.—The first events of the Menton international regatta, which began today, were the race for the one-thousand-franc prize given by M. Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, and a race for small raters, which were won, respectively, by the Britannia and the Dakotah. It was expected that the Ailsa would take part in the former race, and the crowds of people from Nice, Cannes, and elsewhere who thronged the sea walls were greatly disappointed at her non appearance.

The damage to the Ailsa could ordinarily be repaired in a few hours, but it has been impossible to find a suitable halyard block to replace her broken one, and it is probable that one will have to be procured from Marseilles. The course sailed over to-day was from Menton to Cape Martine, thence seaward to a markboat two miles southerly from the lighthouse, and back home. There was a strong easterly wind and a heavy sea when the big yachts crossed the starting line. The racers were the Britannia, the Corsair, and the Valkyrie I., which crossed the line in this order:

Britannia, 11:02:00; Corsair, 11:03:10; Valkyrie I., 11:08:20. The Britannia won the race easily.

In the race for small raters were the Dakotah, the Bebelle, and the Rolla III. The race was sailed under strict enforcement of the French rules, which rate the Dakotah at 11 tons. The small boats had their mainsails reefed and their decks were swept by the waves. The Dakotah, which was steered by her owner, Mr. Henry Allen, won with apparent ease. In consequence of the failure of the Ailsa to start interest was chiefly centred in the smaller race.

The Britannia, in returning to Cannes, was caught in a squall and her topmast broken. The accident will not affect the contest on the 14th.

TO BUY THE JUBILEE.

Several Thousand Dollars Subscribed for the Purchase of the Boat.

BOSTON, March 11.—The movement to raise by subscription sufficient money to purchase the Jubilee from Gen. Paine and put her in commission for the trial races for the America's Cup is already attracting much attention among yachtsmen, and gives much promise of being brought to a successful issue. Although the movement was not started until Saturday morning, several thousand dollars has already been promised, with more to follow.

George H. Richards, who has been with Gen. Paine in all his racing, has consented to take charge of the boat on behalf of the syndicate, and he probably will have Capt. Newcomb of the Fortuna for skipper. He also probably will be able to command some good amateur talent in Dr. John Bryant, Henry Bryant, and others of the old Shadow and Beatrix crowd.

The only alterations planned in the boat are a lengthening of the water line about four feet forward. This will give a finer entrance, and will, in the opinion of those competent to judge, improve her speed several minutes over the course. She will not require new sails, but must have new blocks and other fittings.

While opinions differ as to the chances of the boat in the races, there seems no fear but what the boat has admirers enough to insure the raising of the fund.

C. H. W. Foster said to-day: "Several private subscriptions from $1,000 to $5,000 have been received, while a friend of mine has promised $10,000 for himself and friends. In all $60,000 is wanted."

THE LOCAL HORSE MARKET.

High-Stepping Trotters Coming Steadily into Fashion.

No matter how light the demand for ordinary stock, roadsters that combine style with speed always find a ready market in this city. This has been demonstrated many times at the auction sales, and when a trotter or a pacer with a fast record goes for a song it may be depended upon that the animal is a poor driver or has some serious physical defect.

Since the dealers, whether those who sell privately or under the hammer, have found that trotting-bred stock is to be found with enough action and quality to compete successfully with the hackneys in the driving classes at the National Horse Show, they have gone more extensively into the selection of native material than ever before. The triumphs of Coltsville, Cadet, Cardinal, and The Devil's Deputy at Madison Square Garden last November have resulted in a general clamor on the part of the wealthy fanciers and have started quite a boom for the breeders of the Middle and Western States.

When such men as W. K. Vanderbilt pay big prices for American trotters to use in their heavy carriages abroad, the millionaires who reside at home are sure to follow their example. There are several firms of dealers in fine stock who make their headquarters in this city and keep expert buyers on the road constantly picking up horses that will satisfy their wealthy clients.

Probably the most extensive concern in this line is the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, which is conducted by Charles F. Bates. Besides the stables on West Sixty-ninth Street, near the entrance to Riverside Drive, there are others at Greenville, Penn., and Hubbard, Ohio, where all kinds of drivers are prepared for the metropolitan trade. A. W. Johnson, who does most of the buying, has a keen eye for a trotter with enough substance and action to make what is popularly known as "an all-around good goer." In the last lot sent from the Ohio stables there are several geldings with records close to 2:30 and of breeding that the student of trotting pedigrees would call fashionable. For example, there is Keno P., a chestnut gelding, by Pompadour, son of Princeps, out of a mare by Stephen A. Douglas, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This fellow has 2:29¼ to his credit at three years, and handles his knees and hocks in a fashion that few hackneys can approach. His mate, Apollo, is by Rufus, whose mark is 2:24¾, and his dam, by Country Boy, gives him the valued Morgan strain through Vermont Black Hawk.

Another showy one is Atwater, who is a veritable "two-forty" trotter by the records, and was got by Starmont, son of Almont, out of a mare by Country Boy, the second dam by Sir Charles, also of Morgan descent. Sportsman, by Tally-ho, son of Swigert, gets a Hambletonian strain from his dam, Lady Lashall, and is the most impressive high stepper of the lot. High Ti, a bay gelding, is by Allie Wilkes, 2:15½, dam by Walla's Mora. Nabob is by Mohawk Gift, 2:21¾, dam by Dave Hill, and Mikado was got by the noted Michigan sire Louis Napoleon, out of a mare by Bayard, son of Pilot, Jr.

The descendants of Almont are found to possess the qualities desired for weight pullers, and Mr. Bates has several pairs by Starlight, Cardinal, Algiers, and Ashtabula, stallions by Atlantic, 2:21, the fast son of Almont, that was taken to Italy about ten years ago. There is also a gelding by Algiers called Allie Johnson that could beat 2:30 to sulky and has a wonderful amount of action for a trotter with so much speed.

In the regular auction marts the event of the week is William Easton's début at Dahlman's new building, on East Twenty-fourth Street. This will take place to-day, and includes the racing stable of Thornton & Emmons. The sale is limited to 100 head, and Mr. Easton will receive entries for it up to 2 o'clock this afternoon at his Broadway office.

TROTTING MEN IN HARMONY.

The State Board Abandons the License Feature of the Racing Bill.

Wisdom prevailed at the meeting of the New-York State Trotting Board last evening, and there is now no reason why every friend of harness should not fall into line and support the racing bill. Col. Lawrence Kip, who was elected Chairman of the first session held at the Murray Hill Hotel on Feb. 26, sent out the call for the second meeting, but owing to illness was unable to be present.

As only five of the thirteen who signed the application for a charter were on hand, the session could transact no regular business for lack of a quorum. Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club of New-York, was made Chairman, and S. W. Taylor, Jr., editor of The Rider and Driver, Secretary.

After a discussion of the situation, with special reference to the amount of opposition that had developed to the granting of a licensing power to the board, Mr. Taylor proposed a resolution which was seconded by H. R. Murray, and adopted, subject to the approval of the absent members. As Mr. Taylor afterward explained this expression of opinion was deemed necessary to dispel the idea which prevailed in some quarters, that the metropolis was trying to get control of the trotting turf in the State. It was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New-York State Trotting Board that it shall not ask for any amendment of the Percy-Gray Racing Bill, and that, as it is the aim of this board in furtherance of the best interests of trotting in the State of New-York to promote the passage of said bill, this board is ready and willing to act in consonance with the trotting and breeding interests in this State to that end.

Telegrams were read from George W. Archer of Rochester, and "Harry" Hamlin of Buffalo, expressing their willingness to act in harmony with the rest of the board, and to abide by the decision of the majority. D. S. Hammond, who returned from Rochester too late for the meeting, also concurred in the resolution.

After the session, which lasted till a late hour, some of the members were asked if there was any truth in the report that the board would open a stud book. The reply was: "Nothing has been presented to us that has any reference to such a scheme. We organized in order to do whatever might be necessary to promote the passage of the racing bill. If it goes through, as we hope and expect, there seems to be no reason for our existance as a board, now that the amendment is to be abandoned."

W. H. Bowman of Rochester, who appeared before the Committee on Codes during both the public hearings in behalf of the trotting interest, was at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening. He expressed his approval of the action taken by the minority of the newly-created State Board, and said there was now no reason for any disagreement.

"It is to be expected, of course," said Mr. Bowman, "that Comstock will fight the bill clear up to the last consideration of it by the Legislature. I have met him before, and am familiar with his methods. Of course, under the new Constitution we must have something to define the legal status of racing. I question very much whether the Legislature has any right to say whether a man may make a wager with a friend or not, but what the turf wants is the permission to have contests for purses, premiums, and, I suppose, stakes. Public betting, either pool-selling or bookmaking, is out of the question, as the Constitution distinctly prohibits it."

Kentucky Horse Notes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 11.—"Gil" Curry of Nashville has shipped to this city Major Wonder, 2:08½; Red Bud, 2:14¼, and Murat, by Director, dam by Volunteer, together with a number of two-year-olds, which he will campaign on the Grand Circuit the coming season. Curry will came himself Saturday and will settle here.

Mattie H., by Brown Dick, Jr., dam by Rattler, and her yearling chestnut filly, by Red Fern, have been sold by Guildsmith of Gallatin, Tenn., to Ed A. Tipton, Lexington, for a large private price. The mare is the dam of Red Bud, 2:14¼, and the filly is a full sister.

THE TRIANGLE WHEELMEN.

A Cycling Club Formed by the Young Men's Christian Association.

What promises to be a very flourishing organization was formed last evening by sixty cycling members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The club will be known as the Triangle Wheelmen, a name suggested by the emblem of the branch. A constitution and by-laws were approved and adopted, and, judging by the enthusiasm shown, the Triangles will make a reputation in cycling clubdom second to none in the city.

Several officers were chosen by vote, but a number of important positions will remain open until next Monday evening. At this time a Chairman and Secretary will be announced by the Executive Committee. The officers chosen last evening were as follows:

Captain—Franklin D. Rowan; First Lieutenant—W. J. Hague; Second Lieutenant—W. H. Wall, Jr.; Third Lieutenant—W. H. Utz; Treasurer—W. H. Rush.

Treasurer—W. H. Rush.

It will surprise many who belong to the principal cycle clubs to learn that the initiation fee of the Triangles is but 25 cents and the weekly dues 10 cents. These items are thus small because there is no clubhouse to pay for and no other expenses, such as go with a club having exclusive quarters. A big and convenient room has been set aside for the wheelmen. It adjoins the bath and locker quarters, and is well adapted for the purpose. It is possible that the Branch may alter its track on the Mott Haven Athletic grounds so that it will be suitable for fast cycling. In this case the Triangles will be far better off than nine-tenths of the larger clubs. The track is five laps to the mile, and could be easily banked for cycle racing.

Among the members of the club are the following: J. H. McCurdy, M. D., F. D. Rowan, W. H. Rusch, J. McFadden, J. L. Wood, C. Hilderbrandt, G. Wolfe, H. Butcher, W. Tomlinson, A. Abadie, W. C. Lucas, W. Keller, N. P. Monroe, S. Wechsmer, C. L. Becker, W. J. Hague, G. Spining, W. Vail, H. Hazendorff, G. Weiss, H. Menken, W. H. Utz, W. Bailey, M. J. Schweitzer, W. Walters, E. C. Haller, W. Copeland, H. B. Camerden, W. Ramppen, H. C. G. Anderson, G. H. Dietrich, D. T. Senner, J. F. Gullett, J. Jeh, W. W. Gillmore, A. G. Pike, A. Cavanough, W. Kershan, C. Rogers, W. J. Wall, Fred Hilderbrandt, W. Hilderbrandt, D. White, C. C. Kimball, A. Heifner, W. B. Miller, A. H. Dadmun, D. L. Keller, G. L. Christie, G. L. Mielan, W. H. Wills, A. G. Jackson, and W. A. Whelpie.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN DINE.

Ninth Annual Reunion of the Club Held at Newark Last Night.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11.—The Atalanta Wheelmen held their ninth annual dinner to-night at the parlors of Ludwig Achtel-Stetter, 844 Broad Street. The hall was gayly decorated with the colors of the club—orange and peacock blue. The Dinner Committee, composed of Ernest F. Millar, Charles T. Dougherty, and "Count" Celestino Olozaga, had arranged an excellent repast, which kept the many cyclists busy from 8 to 10 o'clock. Then followed the literary and musical programme. A string band of several pieces was present to enliven the occasion.

The toastmaster was President E. Allen Smith, who sat at the head of the table. He congratulated the club on its success in the bicycle field, and then introduced Lawyer Herbert W. Knight, one of the oldest wheelmen in the city. Mr. Knight told all about "Wheeling at Home and Abroad."

For the toast "Our Club" a responder of enthusiasm was found in President E. Allen Smith, who grew reminiscent and reminded his hearers of past triumphs and those yet to be. A topical song was then rendered by Robert Young. The words were written by W. C. Marley, a member of the club. Dr. C. B. Holmes of the Union County Roadsters of Rahway then spoke on "The Bicycle as a Means of Physical Development," and C. Frank Kirker, ex-President of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, responded to the toast "Wheels." In conclusion, William V. Belknap got off some humorous hits.

The guests were Dr. Holmes, C. Hamilton, Herbert W. Knight, Dr. H. E. Crocker of Paterson, Dr. A. C. Dougherty, F. C. Crosselmire, and A. C. Duncan.

Among others present were W. Muller, H. H. Beach, O. W. Tunison, W. V. Belknap, C. M. Wright, P. R. Horry, C. B. Vaughn, F. Leffingwell, W. A. Drabble, W. C. Marley, L. A. Thorn, E. Allen Smith, Charles Hedges, Carl Ammerman, W. E. Eldridge, E. F. Millar, C. T. Dougherty, C. Olozaga, H. G. Hornfeck, H. A. Wadsworth, Jr., J. Vogel, Jr., J. B. Merrill, T. F. Bailey, Jr., Robert Young, Charles Dennison, A. Allsopp, F. Allsopp, C. S. Swain, E. O. Chace, M. Issler, Jr., W. W. Winner, E. I. Coursen, Horry Allen, D. C. Clark, F. L. Bruen, W. W. Smith, F. F. Eagles, Dr. A. M. Mills, W. L. Lyman, A. T. Dodd, Carl von Lengerke, N. C. Jones, John Stevens, and C. H. Budd.

OFFICES FOR THE CYCLE BOARD

Headquarters in Vanderbilt Building, with Mr. Franks in Charge.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers has completed arrangements and opened an office in this city as the permanent headquarters of the corporation. A suite of rooms has been rented in the Vanderbilt Building, (Rooms 219 and 220,) corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, and the board now proposes to build itself into a broad field of usefulness and power in the American cycling industry, in which are invested scores of millions of dollars.

One room of the suite is well adapted for holding board meetings, committee meetings, and conferences with other societies, and is fully provided with all conveniences. In another room, where the Assistant Secretary, E. R. Franks, will always be in attendance, will be found a stenographer, ty-ewriter, files, &c.

With a view of regularity and continuity of action, President A. G. Spalding has suggested to the members of the corporation that they perform all their transactions, make all their reports, and issue their official communications through the local office.

Members desiring any advice or assistance from the board will at all times receive prompt attention by addressing the Cycle Board of Trade.

President Spalding and the members of the Executive Committee, recognizing the great demands that the proper attention to the board's interests deserve, and owing to the fact that the members of the various committees are somewhat far apart, decided that assistance should at once be secured for the President, Executive Committee, and other committees, and with this object in view the services of Walter Burnham of this city have been secured. Mr. Burnham, as an attorney, has had a broad and varied experience in corporate matters, and the handling and development of large interests, and his abilities and advice are thus secured for the board. President Spalding has by letter invited every member of the board to lay before it suggestions of such new business and avenues as may achieve the desired result.

FOR THE WHEELMEN'S PARADE.

Committees to Arrange the Celebration of the Opening of the Cycle Path.

The Brooklyn Good Roads Association, at a meeting held in that city last evening, selected the various sub-committees to carry on the work incidental to the parade of wheelmen on June 15 to celebrate the opening of the Coney Island cycle path. C. H. Luscomb, ex-President of the League of American Wheelmen, will be marshal of the parade, having accepted the invitation of the association to participate in that capacity.

G. F. Stebbins of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club presided at the meeting, which was largely attended. It has been suggested that the Thirteenth Regiment Bicycle Corps be invited to lead the procession, and although there is some opposition to such a course, the military wheelmen probably will be in line.

The several committees appointed were as follows: Printing—H. S. Sullivan, A. H. Angell, A. W. Hudson, George F. Stebbins. Music—A. H. Angell. Invited Guests—M. Furst, A. B. Logan, W. H. Kay, R. J. Atkinson. Badges—E. T. Miller, Charles Hewlett; Hotel—F. P. Share; Prize and Subscription—T. Sennott, C. F. Arrison, F. W. Willard, F. W. Nash, W. Graham, R. D. Kirkland, J. C. Dahls, L. P. Coleman, G. W. Shannon.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—At the quarterly meeting in Boston to-morrow evening of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen Sterling Elliott's insurance scheme is quite likely to be adopted. The plan is explained in the following amendment: "At any regular meeting of the Board of Officers it may, at its discretion, appropriate a sum of money not exceeding $500, and direct the Secretary-Treasurer to pay the same to the legal representatives of any member of the Massachusetts Division, in good standing, who may have been killed outright, or who has died within ten days, as a direct result of any accident occurring while the deceased was mounted on any bicycle. It is understood that this does not legally obligate the Massachusetts Division to make any such payment, the matter being left, in each instance, to the discretion of the Board of Officers."

—"Billy" Roberts, the famous cycling critic of Brooklyn, says: "Wilbur J. Edwards's mile straightaway record of 1:34 will shortly be knocked into smithereens by a well-known local wheelman, if everything turns out as anticipated. A new system of pacemaking is one of the things calculated to materially aid the rider in achieving his ambition. Figures about the 1:20 mark are considered within the grasp of the wheelman who is now training and is almost on edge to do the trick. A corps of competent officials will superintend the trial, and with weather, track, and pacemaking favorable, I have no hesitation in saying that the honor of holding the mile record on a bicycle will shortly rest with a Brooklynite."

—Isaac Bowdish, one of the two candidates in the field for the Presidency of the Kings County Wheelmen, does not possess a very exalted opinion of the average Class A crack. In conversation recently he said: "Talk about Class B men and professionals! Why they don't cut any ice whatsoever. I tell you some of the 'Simon Pures' have mighty itching palms these days. They want to ride a maker's wheel and advertise it and all that, but the loan of a wheel for a season does not particularly strike their fancy. They are after bigger game. They unblushingly ask what the emolument will be, and then look sadly disappointed if you fail to comprehend the meaning of the word."

—The installation of officers of the Nassau Wheelmen took place on Saturday evening at 111 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn. The new officials are: President—W. P. Seward; Vice President—A. L. Baker; Secretary and Treasurer—F. J. Mahling; Road Committee—J. J. Strassel, R. Sneider, Jr., and T. Totten; Board of Governors—O. J. Gerrehr, L. Van Valkenburgh, and R. B. Harris.

—A new cycle club in Brooklyn is called the Cyclone Wheelmen. Its officers are as follows: President—Peter James; Vice President—Francis E. Gannon; Secretary and Treasurer—James Higgins; Financial Secretary—Lawrence Pelly; Captain—Paul S. Young; First Lieutenant—John W. Horn; Second Lieutenant—Garry C. Vanderbeck.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club will choose a Nominating Committee this evening. Isaac B. Potter will decline a renomination for the Presidency, it is said, and a contest is expected between the two factions in the club. The election will take place on April 6.

—The first issue of the new League of American Wheelmen Bulletin will be sent out on April 4. Sterling Elliott's name will appear upon it as the manager and that of Abbot Bassett as assistant editor.

—April 9 is the date talked of for the League of American Wheelmen banquet in Boston. President Willison and Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of this State will be among those specially invited.

—Chairman Gideon announces that all applications for sanctions for national circuit dates must reach him not later than April 2.

—The Massachusetts Division has received a sanction for a race meet at the Waltham track on Decoration Day.

Manhattan Cyclers' Run to Yonkers.

A large party of members of the Manhattan Bicycle Club had an enjoyable run on Sunday. During the forenoon they had a preliminary canter, so to speak, up the Boulevard and Riverside Drive, and in the afternoon they wheeled to Yonkers. In the party making the longer trip were Capt. C. P. Staubach, R. G. Betts, C. J. Dinnic, R. L. McFarland, J. R. Post, Jr., C. M. Cohen, E. M. Keys, R. Debas, M. A. King, F. H. Gerbracht, E. C. Hungerford, A. Oatman, H. S. Lathrop, J. W. Foster, C. W. Nason, and C. G. Bucknam.

Baltimore's "Big Four" Sign.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Baltimore's "Big Four," as the striking baseball players have been called, have come to terms with the management of the Baltimore club, and President Hanlon and eleven members of the team left to-night for Macon, Ga. The remaining players will join the party en route, or report at Macon in a day or two. The club for 1895 will be the same as last year's champions, with a few additional players as experiments or emergency men. President Hanlon thinks the men are all in good shape, and expects with a little practice they will show perfect playing form. The itinerary of the club follows: Macon, March 12 to 21, inclusive; Montgomery, Ala., March 22 and 23; New-Orleans, March 24 to 31, inclusive; Atlanta, Ga., April 1, 2, and 3; Raleigh, N. C., April 3; Danville, Va., April 4; Roanoke, Va., April 5; Lynchburg, Va., April 6; Petersburg, Va., April 7; Portsmouth, Va., April 9; Norfolk, Va., April 10; Richmond, Va., April 11 and 12; Baltimore, April 13.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—Manager Smith of the Newark Baseball Club has engaged Keenan and Rafferty, the well-known battery from New-York. Keenan formerly pitched for Plainfield, and is considered one of the best young pitchers in the business, the Orange Athletic Club only getting four hits, and ten of their men striking out, last season, from his delivery. John D. Shea, the deaf mute of last year's Ironsides, will cover third base. Next week the club will start to inclose its grounds, on the corner of Jefferson and Kinney Streets, and will be ready to open the season with the Jaspers of Manhattan College on April 6.

—A baseball enthusiast, writing from Jacksonville, speaks as follows of Bannon, the New-York club's new player: "The new man Bannon is as likely a player as was ever seen in the outfield in New-York. He is quick, lithe, very active, a fast runner, and seems to be under the ball all the time. He runs bases very fast, and is a very neat and graceful player. If he bats as well as he fields he will be all right. New-Yorkers will see him in the outfield, and will be sure to like him. He is a great thrower, and can get the ball back as fast as any of the old men."

—Manager Chapman succeeded yesterday in signing Pitcher George Harper of California for the Rochester club of the Eastern League. Harper pitched for the Nashville club of the Southern League during the first part of last season, and won ten out of thirteen games. After the Southern League disbanded he was secured by the National League club of Philadelphia, for which he won six of the eight games he pitched. Manager Chapman has also accepted the terms of Charley Smith of the Erie club, who played several seasons with the Pittsburg club.

—The Ironsides, the semi-professional champions of Newark, have organized for the coming season. They stand ready to play Sunday games with National and Eastern League teams, as well as semi-professional clubs. Arrangements for dates can be made with S. Weiss, assistant manager, 142 South Orange Avenue, Newark.

—The Oneontas are preparing their schedule for the season. Dates still open with them are as follows: Decoration Day, forenoon; Sundays in May, and June 1, 2, 9, 16, 22, and 29. James T. De Bow, Secretary, 2,456 Eighth Avenue, this city, will receive communications relating to games.

—The annual schedule meeting of the Eastern League will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow.

—"Joe" Hornung is said to be slated for the position of Captain of the Troy team.

OLYMPIC CLUB WINS.

Judge Rightor Says the Law to Prohibit Prize Fighting is a Fraud.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 11.—To-day prize fighting again received encouragement from the New-Orleans judiciary. Some months ago the Attorney General filed suit against the Olympic Club, demanding the forfeiture of its charter because prize fights had been held in its arena. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the club. The State carried the case to the Supreme Court, which sent the matter back to the District Court for a new trial. Judge Rightor to-day rendered judgment in favor of the club, and his decision will allow prize fighting in the future.

The Judge finds that there is no real distinction between a glove contest and a prize fight, but that the present law is not adequate to prevent either. "The act prohibiting," says the Judge in his decision, "is a piece of legislative fraud and mendacity; it neither defines the crime of prize fighting nor does it provide any penalty for the crime which cannot be evaded by the mockery of covering with gloves the hands of the gladiators.

"That a glove contest is as brutal and as dangerous as a prize fight was settled in the case of Lavigne vs. Andy Bowen. On the whole, I find that prize fighting in Louisiana is a glove contest, and that a glove contest is a prize fight. It logically follows that there is no prohibition of glove contests in this State, the same being legalized and encouraged under certain conditions which the prize fighter willingly accepts. Prize fighting is now what it never was before the enactment of Statute 25 of 1890, a legitimate business and domestic industry, under the special protection of the law, while before the passage of that statute it would constitute the crime of assault and battery, and in some cases of manslaughter."

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The troubles between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and his former manager, Capt. Glori, were amicably settled yesterday. Under the conditions of the compromise Glori, the former backer of Fitzsimmons, received the money which he had placed up as the stakes for the Corbett fight, and all the accounts between the parties were satisfactorily adjusted. This having been done, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, with his show, left the city for Washington under the management of Martin Julien, entirely free from litigation.

—Charles E. Bunn of Peoria, Ill., whose mastiff kennel carried off nearly all the prizes at the dog show in Chicago last week, has sold a mastiff to the Mikado of Japan. The purchase was made by Mr. Zobalda, the Royal Commissioner, who selected Hegiva, the winner of the first prize in the puppy class. Hegiva's dam is Roucua, and her sire is Marquis, both of which won first prize in their respective classes, and first special prize.

—The eleventh annual bench show of the New-England Kennel Club will be held in Mechanics' Hall April 16 to 19, inclusive. Entries close with Mr. D. E. Loveland, 125 Tremont Street, Boston, Saturday, March 30. The premium list is just issued, and can be obtained by application to Mr. Loveland.

—The fight between Frank P. Slavin and Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," which took place in Central Hall, Holborn, London, last evening, was quickly decided. Slavin defeating his opponent in the first round.

TROUBLE FOR NEW MANHATTAN.

Sued by a Whisky Firm for an Unsettled Bill.

More trouble has cropped out in the New Manhattan Athletic Club. This time it is alleged to relate to a bill for whisky and other refreshments sold to the club by F. S. Glover & Son of 39 Peck Slip. The bill amounted to $2,711.69, and $711.69 remains unpaid. About three weeks ago the claim was placed in the hands of Lawyer W. F. Severance of 32 Nassau Street.

Last evening Mr. Severance made a statement of the case, which is not at all favorable to the club. He said that he supposed the club started its career under very favorable auspices. Large sums of money were taken in as initiation fees and dues, but since the withdrawal of Organizer Genslinger, no satisfactory statement has been forthcoming. On Thursday of last week Mr. Severance insisted that the claim be paid the following day, but no reply whatever was made to his letter.

Mr. Severance has since done a little investigating, and says he has found out that the club started without a lease of the building which it occupies and with no capital. He also found out that its affairs are managed by the Piqua Club Association, which, he says, takes all the money, but pays no debts.

"It looks like a 'green-goods' scheme to me," Mr. Severance added. "What its assets are nobody knows."

The Glover claim has been sold to Charles Griffin of North Hempstead since the first proceedings to recover. Last Saturday Judge Newburger of the City Court issued a summons on Lawyer McMahon of Brooklyn to show cause, in two days, why the bill should not be settled, but there was no response. Lawyer McMahon is said to be the one-man power in the club.

A demurrer to the claim was received yesterday afternoon by Mr. Severance, but he says it is very weak. The lawyer then decided to serve a two-day notice for judgment. Judge Newburger will hear the arguments to-morrow, and Severance says he expects to get judgment.

The club's statement in the case was made by E. D. Palfrey, who is supposed to stand high in its affairs. He said that the New Manhattan is entirely solvent and is willing and ready to pay its just debts. "The goods sold in this case were not as represented by any means. They were far from being like the samples, and the United States gaugers here to-day report that the casks were gallons short."

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

English Players May Come to This Country to Compete This Summer.

English lawn tennis players may add to the international contests this year. According to the Official Lawn Tennis Bulletin, it is probable that this Summer the English tennis champion, the English woman champion, and other English players of high rank will visit this country to play in the tournaments.

This is stated on the authority of Matthews, the well-known Canadian crack, who has said that a party consisting of J. Pym, E. W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard, and M. F. Goodbody will come to America this Summer to play in the principal events. Pym is the strongest player in England. He defeated Baddeley for the championship last Summer. Goodbody's showing last Summer will make him a welcome visitor again, and the other members of the party are among the first players of Great Britain.

Dr. James Dwight, the President of the National Lawn Tennis Association, is much interested in the proposed visit of the English players. He says: "That the English players are class for class better than ours, I have no doubt. How much better it is impossible to say, but I should fancy that our best players were nearer fifteen than half fifteen behind Pym and W. Baddeley. Were they to come they could no doubt carry away the championship."

LACROSSE AT CORNELL.

A Strong Team Now in Training for the Coming Season.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—A branch of athletics introduced to Cornell and several other American colleges from Canada is lacrosse. Cornell has a considerable number of Canadian students, and several of these who were enthusiasts on lacrosse formed the first team here three seasons ago. There were a few Canadian experts on the first team, among them T. W. Taylor of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and J. A. Leighton of Toronto, now Captain of the Harvard lacrosse team. The game at once became popular and drew large crowds, but the athletic officials were loath to recognize the new sport, fearing that its popularity was only temporary.

The game has maintained itself for three seasons, however, and has steadily increased in popularity. It is now accorded equal privilege with other branches of athletics, and has representatives in the Athletic Council, the governing body for Cornell athletics. Last year Cornell defeated Johns Hopkins, but was in turn downed by Stevens Institute. This year most of the veteran players, including Taylor, Leighton, and Henry, are gone, but there are several promising new men now in practice.

A. S. Downey, '96, is Captain of the team, and has played on the twelve for two years. He was born at St. Catherine's, Canada, but now resides in Chicago. His position is point, and he is a quick, active player and a swift runner, besides being an expert in handling the stick. Among the other old players who have returned this year are Findlay, goal; Franchot, centre; Tobin and Powell of the defense, and Thorne and Osborne of the attack. These men are all in training now. Two men who will doubtless prove to be valuable additions to the team are F. K. Cameron, who played cover point on the Johns Hopkins team for several years, and Strong, who was one of the best players on the Stevens twelve last season.

Several new men are in training and are given daily training in handling their sticks, throwing and catching the ball, &c., but nothing can be done to develop team play before the men get outdoors. At present practice is carried on in the old baseball batting cage, which is admirably suited for the purpose. It is hoped that a sufficient number of good men will be in training to make up a second team, for which games will be arranged. The 'Varsity twelve will probably play Lehigh, Stevens, Johns Hopkins, and Harvard, and Manager Thorne will endeavor to arrange a game with Toronto University, which usually has the best college team in Canada.

Lacrosse is the only branch of athletics here which has been practically self-supporting from the first, and this record is explained only by the remarkable popularity of the game from a spectator's point of view, as it gives opportunity both for brilliant individual play and highly-developed team work. Cornell has been practically offered membership in the American Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, but decided that for the present at least it would not be wise for her to become a member of the association.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tournament.
Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Pigeon-Shooting Match.—Capt. Brewer vs. Frank Class, Erb's Bloomfield Avenue grounds, Newark, N. J.
Baseball meeting of the Eastern League, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Opening of the new clubhouse of the Riding Club of Orange, Halstead Street, East Orange, at 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Pigeon Shooting.—Brewer vs. Class at Newark.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League.
Kings County Wheelmen's entertainment, at Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn.
Pigeon shooting.—Brewer vs. Class at Newark.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.
Seventh Regiment Veterans shoot at the armory range.
Stag of the Eighth Batallion at the armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue, at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Pool.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club at Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, at 8 P. M.
Musicycle ride at the Clermont Avenue (Brooklyn) Rink by the members of the Cycle Club.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, March 11.—SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Whiton, from New-York, arr. at Hull to-day.

ASSIGNMENT OF JOHN B. MANNING

The Buffalo Maltster Says His Troubles Are Caused by Dealings with the Standard Brewery of Baltimore.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—John B. Manning & Sons, maltsters, and John B. Manning personally, made a general assignment to-day to John A. Kennedy. The assets and liabilities are not yet ascertained, but will be quite large. The preferences amount to $50,000.

Speaking of the matter, Mr. Manning said: "The Standard Brewing Company of Baltimore, Md., is indebted to our firm and myself for upward of $100,000. The said company has recently been placed in the hands of

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Coal Traffic Fight Between Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Jersey Central.

SOME CHANCE OF A COMPROMISE

Lehigh Valley's Formal Withdrawal of Its Old Joint Rate to Take Effect on March 20—The Erie's Position.

The anthracite coal traffic situation is still unsettled, although hopes of a compromise between the Reading and the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central grew stronger yesterday on reports from Philadelphia. The fact that the withdrawal of the Lehigh Valley's through coal freight rate with the Reading does not take effect until the 20th inst. leads many coal operators to believe that some amicable arrangement will be entered into before that date.

Officers of the Erie Railway declare that that company does not propose to take any part in the fight. The Erie's arbitrary rate on Lehigh Valley traffic over its tracks was established two or three years ago, when the Lehigh Valley opened its independent line into Buffalo. The Erie has no intention of changing its arbitrary rate at present.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Anthracite coal operators and dealers in Philadelphia to-day received from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company official notification of the withdrawal of the old joint rate from the mines to points on the Reading Company's system, and with which was inclosed the new tariff sheet, giving the rate to South Bethlehem and East Penn Junction, the points of connection with the Reading. The change is not to take effect until March 20, although the withdrawal of the old joint rate on the part of the Reading went into effect to-day. The naming of the later date by the Lehigh Valley is stated to be due to the desire of that company not to inflict any hardship upon dealers who have ordered Lehigh Valley coal in advance, and also because the action is in compliance with the provisions of the Inter-State commerce law.

The Lehigh Valley's new tariff to junction points is 81 cents per ton from the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, and $1.05 per ton from the Wyoming region, on prepared sizes of coal. This is the proportion of the old through rates received by the Lehigh Valley. It is expected that the Reading will shortly issue a tariff sheet of rates on Lehigh coal from junction points to the markets in this city and elsewhere. The new rates, it is said, will be at an advance of from 10 to 40 cents per ton, according to location.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 11.—Eighty cars of Lehigh Valley coal were shipped over the Reading Road to Philadelphia to-day, and, to quote President Wilbur, it was the last shipment made under the old tariff rates, which have caused the present fight. Hereafter the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central will bill Reading coal only to Bethlehem at 81 cents per ton.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE SYSTEM.

For the Reorganization of Philadelphia, Reading and New-England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The committee of first mortgage bondholders of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, (Poughkeepsie Bridge system,) of which George A. Fletcher is Chairman, has issued a circular setting forth two plans for the betterment of the company's present condition.

The first plan is known as Plan A, and it provides that the committee be empowered, on behalf of depositing security holders, to agree with the Reading Railroad, the guarantor of the principal and interest of the bonds, within six months, for an adjustment of the overdue interest and payment of the floating debt, and the deposit with a person or corporation selected by the committee of securities to an amount satisfactory to the committee for the fulfillment of its contract with the bondholders.

The second plan, which is designated as Plan B, provides for the sale of the property and franchises under foreclosure and the organization of a new company to take the property. Under the reorganization it is proposed to create and issue first mortgage bonds, secured upon the whole property of the company, to the amount of $7,250,000. The principal is to be payable in gold in fifty years, and the interest on the bonds is to be also payable in gold.

Holders of the present common stock shall be entitled to receive, upon payment of $10 with each share deposited, one share of the new common stock for ten shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad Company, such payment to be made at the time of the deposit.

The committee has arranged with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company to receive deposits of the various classes of securities, and to receive the cash payment to be made by stockholders.

The two factions of the bondholders of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Road met here this afternoon in an effort to harmonize their mutual interests, but the meeting was unproductive of any plan agreeable to both sides, and it adjourned, to meet again on March 25, without having accomplished anything beyond a show of hands.

The meeting was called at the instance of the Wilson committee of bondholders for the purpose of hearing the report of that committee, and, as was generally understood, to take action leading to the severance of the property from the Reading Railroad Company, the lessee of the road and the guarantor of the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds.

During the meeting the arguments became heated at times, and the Wilson people charged that the Fletcher committee had packed the meeting. Chairman Wilson also gave notice that his committee was not disposed to further co-operate with the Fletcher committee, and would not be bound by anything it might do.

Oregon Short Line Affairs.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 11.—Moorfield Story opened for the complainant before Judge Gilbert this morning in the American Loan and Trust Company's application for a receiver for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company independent of the Union Pacific. Ex-Senators Dolph of Oregon, and Sanders of Montana, and ex-Chief Justice Strahan of the Oregon Supreme Court, appeared as associate counsel. Opposed were Winslow S. Pierce of New-York, Senator Thurston, Gen. Cowin of Omaha, Zera Snow, and A. H. Tanner of Portland.

Mr. Story outlined the previous proceedings in the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line receivership case, and stated the amount and character of the different liens. He then gave way to Pierce, who argued a demurrer to the bill. Pierce attacked the bill on account of the juniority of the complainant's lien and prior mortgages amounting to more than double the complainant's junior lien.

Important Brake Decision.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Judge Morris of the United States District Court handed down his long-looked-for decision to-day in the patent suit of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburg against the Boyden Power Brake Company of Baltimore.

The suit was brought to secure an order restraining the Boyden Company from an alleged infringement of a patent for quick-action air brakes. Judge Morris decides in favor of the Westinghouse Company, except in some minor details.

A vast amount of money is said to be involved in this suit. The Boyden Company is understood to have spent over $250,000 in developing its brake, which is used on some fifty or sixty railroads.

Allegations of Rate Cutting.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—It was reported to-day that open proof of widespread demoralization in Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania passenger rates had been obtained, and, as a result, a searching investigation is to be instituted. The allegations are that both roads have been manipulating rates for some time in various forms. Mileage books, it is alleged, have been sold by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania system directly to ticket scalpers at reduced rates. The company denies the report, however.

The Baltimore and Ohio is accused of secretly cutting the rate between Chicago and Columbus. As a result of the discoveries, an expert has been appointed to go to Pittsburg, which is the headquarters of the Western lines of the Pennsylvania, and examine the books of the latter system, with the view of learning how many of the mileage books have been issued. It is also charged that not one-half the roads are maintaining the agreement relative to paying commissions.

Can a Notary Ride on a Pass?

ALBANY, March 11.—The decision of the Court of Appeals will be awaited with interest on the appeal in the case of the People against William F. Rathbone, appellant, which was argued to-day. Mr. Rathbone is a notary public and one of the attorneys of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Since Jan. 1 Mr. Rathbone rode on a pass on the Delaware and Hudson Road, in order to have tested in the courts the right of a notary public to ride on a pass, he claiming that they were not State officers within the meaning of the anti-pass provision of the State Constitution. The General Term decided against him, and now the Court of Appeals will pass on the question.

New Southern Association.

There is a fair prospect that the efforts to reorganize the Southern Passenger Association will be successful. Another meeting will be held in Atlanta on the 27th inst., at which nominations for a Commissioner and other officers will be submitted. The Committee on Nominations is composed of President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company, President J. W. Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Vice President Parrott of the East Coast line, President Walters of the Atlantic Coast line, President H. M. Comer of the Georgia Central, Receiver W. B. Thomas of the Atlanta and Florida, and President H. R. Duval of the Florida Central and Peninsular.

No More Yale Sunday Trains.

The Yale special train from this city to New-Haven on Sunday nights has been discontinued, last Sunday night being its final trip. For several years the Yale men living in New-York and vicinity have been trying to get the Consolidated Road to put on such a train, and six weeks ago Henry S. Borden of New-York, whose son is a Yale man, induced the railroad people to try the experiment. He guaranteed the road against loss for six trips. Only one of the trips has paid. A New-Haven dispatch says that as nearly as can be ascertained, the Sunday dinners which Student Borden has enjoyed, with his father have cost Borden, senior, about $140 each.

The Boycott Against the Seaboard.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—President R. Curzon Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line returned here to-day, after an absence of a week. In talking about the boycott which the Southern Railway and Steamship Association had instituted against the Seaboard, and the cut in passenger rates which his line had made in retaliation, Mr. Hoffman said: "We have made our move, and we are now waiting for the other fellows to do something. Our cut has not been met as yet. At least, there has been no public announcement. We are prepared to make a determined fight for what we know to be our rights."

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The east-bound shipments of dead freight out of Chicago last week aggregated 55,424 tons, as against 86,955 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The Nickel Plate carried 11,755 tons last week the Lake Shore 8,182 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 8,243 tons, the Erie Railway 5,972 tons, the Grand Trunk 4,285 tons, the Michigan Central 3,678 tons, the Pan Handle 4,584 tons, the Wabash 4,426 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 2,637 tons, and the Big Four 1,662 tons.

Northwest Directors to Meet.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad will be held in this city to-day for the purpose of declaring the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. Albert Keep, Chairman of the board, and President Hughitt have both come on from Chicago to attend this meeting.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—President Ashley of the Wabash Railway has evolved a new plan for pensioning and providing insurance for the employes of that system. The company is to set aside a certain sum of money each year, to be invested as an insurance fund, the men to be paid according to length of service and good record. Five years from now—in 1900—would give those entitled to the benefit of the fund $1,000 at death. For each five years' service thereafter, $1,000 additional would be paid until the limit as provided was reached.

—Preliminary arrangements for the construction of the Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad have been completed, and work will begin as soon as the weather will permit. Although having a separate charter, the line will really be an eastern extension of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg, which guarantees both principal and interest on the bonds issued for the purpose of construction. The line is projected from Cumberland to Hagerstown, but it will ultimately be extended to Baltimore.

—Charges that the Nickel Plate Road was cutting passenger rates east bound from Chicago have been investigated, with the result that the brokers were found to be at the bottom of the whole trouble. For the purpose of creating distrust among the trunk lines and leading to the abandonment of the Buffalo agreement the conspiring brokers bought tickets at tariff rates and sold them at less than the tariff.

—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Worcester and Suburban Street Railway Company in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, it was voted to recommend to the stockholders the issue of not to exceed $200,000 in bonds to run twenty years at 5 per cent. The stockholders will meet Monday to act on the recommendation.

—S. M. Felton, Jr., President of the Queen and Crescent, declines to sign the new Southern passenger agreement because the Louisville and Nashville refuses to put in all of its mileage.

—A contract for the steel work for the first section of the Boston subway, through which electric cars will run, has been let to the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steelton, Penn.

—A committee of three was appointed by the Colorado Senate yesterday to investigate a charge that certain railroads in Colorado are blacklisting American Railway Union men.

—Alexander Mackie, for several years cashier of the Atlantic and Pacific Fast Freight Line, has been appointed Secretary of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

—The Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road have decided to declare a dividend of 2 per cent. for the current quarter.

—J. S. Tebbets has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central, to succeed Charles Kinnan, resigned.

—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern, is in New-York for a few days.

—Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road, is in this city.

TO REACH THE HUNGARIANS

The Presbytery Approves of a Plan for Special Services to be Held in Hope Chapel.

At yesterday's meeting of the New-York Presbytery, the Rev. John B. Devins, one of the committee appointed to consider the spiritual needs of the Hungarian people in this city, made the following report:

According to official figures, there are 700,000 subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in this country, including Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, and Poles. Of that number, 90,000 live in New-York—10,000 Poles, 40,000 Bohemians, and 40,000 Hungarians. The Hungarians, according to race, are Slavs and Magyars; according to religion they are Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants.

Several thousand people are here—5,000 nominally Protestants—many of them are desirous of hearing the Gospel in their native tongue—the only way it can reach them now. And yet, we are compelled to report to-day that if the Board of Home Missions could undertake this new work, there is no man in this country whom we could recommend to be received into the Presbytery to carry it on. The very few clergymen who can speak the Magyar language are all in other denominations, and actively engaged in mission work in other States. From all that your committee can learn by personal interviews and by an extensive correspondence, there is laid at the door of the Presbyterian Church to-day a burden which it dare not shirk, an opportunity which it may well covet.

In the opinion of the committee, services should be started in the Hungarian language, and held as frequently as circumstances will permit. It has been found that preachers from other States can be secured for one or two Sundays in the month, if provision is made for the service in advance.

That there may be a meeting place convenient, the Session of the Fourth Avenue Church has offered the use of a room in Hope Chapel whenever it is needed for these services.

The question of support has been duly considered, and we find that, while the Board of Home Missions cannot undertake any new work, for the present year at least, it can transmit special funds for this definite object. Your committee would, therefore, recommend:

First—That the Presbytery place on record its deep interest in the Hungarian people within its bounds, and its desire to give them religious services in their own language.

Second—That as the Fourth Avenue Church offers a room for these services, Hope Chapel be elected as the place for beginning this work.

Third—That as there is in the Presbytery no minister who can devote himself especially to this work, it be started as soon as feasible, and carried on until April 1, 1896, under the supervision of the present committee, composed of representatives of the Board of Home Missions and the Fourth Avenue Church.

Fourth—That the committee be authorized to solicit $600 to carry on this work for the year from churches, Sunday schools, and individuals in the Presbytery, and that the money be designated "For Hungarian work in New-York," and sent to O. D. Eaton, the Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions, 53 Fifth Avenue.

The report was adopted without dissent.

A communication received from the Presbytery of Cincinnati asking the Presbytery of New-York to join in an overture to the General Assembly urging a reduction in the assessment of 7 cents per communicant for expenses of the General Assembly to 6 cents, was reported adversely by the committee to which it had been referred. The Presbytery adopted the report.

Miss Florence Dangerfield, Lawyer.

Miss Florence Dangerfield may hereafter accept retaining fees as an attorney and counselor at law privileged to practice in the courts of New-York State.

She has just been formally admitted, being the second member of the fair sex to attain that distinction in this judicial department. The first was Miss Stanleyetta Titus, who was sworn in last June.

Miss Dangerfield presented herself for examination to the State Board of Law Examiners with a number of young men, some weeks ago, and after submitting to an examination which lasted an entire day, her papers were submitted to the Board of Examiners. It has just made its report to the Supreme Court, by which it finds that Miss Dangerfield has successfully passed her examination, and is entitled to practice in the courts of this State.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, was asked yesterday to appoint a receiver to take charge of the property of Dr. William R. De Kraft of 30 West Thirtieth Street. Gustavus Daniel has a judgment against Dr. De Kraft for $200. In court yesterday counsel for Daniel said that the doctor's assets consisted of the house which he occupied in West Thirtieth Street. The doctor asserts that the house belongs to a company in which he is interested, and so testified when examined in supplementary proceedings. Decision was reserved.

—An attachment for $7,682 has been received by the Sheriff against Fitz Boynton of Cortland, N. Y., in favor of the Second National Bank of Cortland on three notes made by him in February. The attachment was granted on the alleged ground that he has departed from the State to defraud his creditors. The Sheriff served the attachment on the National Bank of the Republic, where it was said Mr. Boynton has a balance to his credit. Mr. Boynton was until recently President of the Second National Bank of Cortland.

—Andrew Freedman, as temporary receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club, filed judgments yesterday ranging from $29 to $32 against the following persons: Richard J. Baxter, Henry N. Betting, Louis L. Betting, James Wilton Brooks, Henry B. Beecher, Charles O. Brown, Stewart R. Bradburn, Charles E. Becherer, George A. Bergman, and John W. Butt. The attachments were obtained in the Seventh District Court.

—George N. Veritzan, dealer in plumbers' supplies, at 161 East Fifty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Robert A. Johnston, giving a preference to Sarah E. Veritzan, his wife, for $2,500 for money loaned. He also confessed judgment in her favor for $6,078, for money loaned, for which he gave her notes. His liabilities are reported to be about $15,000, and his nominal assets about the same.

—An order of Judge Cullen of Brooklyn appointing David F. Butcher and Adolph Kiendl, both of Brooklyn, as receivers for John P. Free, builder, of Brooklyn, on the application of the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank and Samuel S. Free of that city, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

—Isidore Burros, doing business under the style of the American Star Tea Company, at 13 and 15 Canal Street, confessed judgment yesterday to William Rostein for $617 borrowed money, and Deputy Sheriff McGivney took charge of the store.

—Deficiency judgment for $6,572 was entered yesterday against Anna Clark in favor of Albert J. Adams. The judgment is the result of the foreclosure sale of the house at 117 West Thirty-second Street, a part of the Hotel Recherche.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $4,610 in a suit against George H. Deller, who kept a saloon at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, in favor of Henry Shaw, on a foreclosure of a mortgage held by Mr. Shaw.

—Leonhard Vogel was appointed receiver yesterday for the firm of Victor Gerschel & Co., manufacturers of pearl buttons, at 585 Broadway, in the suit recently brought by him against the firm. He was the special partner.

—Leo Levy has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Stout, produce commission merchant, formerly at 329 Washington Street, in the suit of James Young.

—The schedules of Emslie & Lober, grocers, at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-first Street, show liabilities of $10,800, nominal assets of $13,500, and actual assets of $7,125.

—John Mulholland has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William R. Ward, haberdasher, formerly at 842 Broadway, in the suit of Albro Brothers.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against Charles H. Moss, stockbroker, for about $170, on the ground that he resides at Metuchen, N. J.

—An execution for $1,928 against Abner Tannenbaum of 155 Madison Street, in favor of Joseph Skudden, has been received by the Sheriff.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Walter Sanford, theatrical manager, for $1,231, in favor of James F. Holden.

—C. S. Shaw & Co., dealers in crockeryware, at Ottawa, Ontario, have assigned, with liabilities of about $30,000.

THE CAMPBELL-MINER CONTEST

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK SCULLY ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Says He Never Carried Any Message to John Simpson from Mr. Miner —Another Hearing To-day.

The election contest of Timothy J. Campbell (State Democracy) against Henry Clay Miner (Tammany) in the Ninth Congressional District was continued yesterday in the office of ex-Congressman John J. Adams, at 320 Broadway.

Among the things alleged were that Mr. Miner had induced John Simpson (Republican) to go into the contest for the sole purpose of defeating Campbell, and the latter averred that certain pecuniary and other promises were made for that purpose. Eight thousand subpoenas were issued, it is said, for all the registered voters in the district.

Controller Fitch, counsel for Mr. Miner, was not present yesterday, and his assistant asked for an adjournment. The motion was denied by Notary Spencer.

When Patrick Galvin was called as a witness for the contestant, Controller Fitch's assistant again objected to any further proceedings, and said he would withdraw from the hearing on the ground that proper notice had not been given and that the hearing had been adjourned until to-day instead of yesterday. Maurice Meyer, also of counsel for Mr. Miner, objected, but the examination went on.

Galvin said he lived at 89 Chrystie Street. He was about to tell something that he had heard Mr. Miner say in a speech at the Windsor Theatre, when he was excused.

Deputy County Clerk Scully was called.

"Did Mr. Miner show you a certificate or paper purporting to be a certificate of his election expenses?" he was asked.

"He may have. Perhaps he did," was the reply.

"Did you ever say or tell any person that Mr. Miner showed you a paper containing a statement that his expenses were $18,000 and that you suggested that he should amend it?" "I did not. I am not likely to do anything of that kind."

Ex-Alderman Phil Benjamin's name was here brought up. He has been indicted for alleged bribery of voters. Mr. Scully said that Benjamin was an employe of the County Clerk's office, but he was not well acquainted with him. He admitted he had been in Benjamin's cigar store in Grand Street.

"Did he state then," asked H. P. Okie, counsel for Mr. Miner, "that unless certain criminal proceedings were stopped that he would disclose the relations between him and Miner?"

"He did not mention Miner's name, but talked about the indictment, and naturally felt grieved over it."

Mr. Scully then said that he knew Mr. Simpson personally, but that he never carried any message to him from Mr. Miner or anyone else about his being a candidate for Congress.

Lorenz Shapiro, the notary, refused to swear Mr. Scully, and also refused to appear as a witness in the case, not having been subpoenaed. Counselor Okie asked for his commitment.

Louis Hollander, who is a salesman and lives in Ridge Street, said he was the Captain of the Eighteenth Election District at the last election in the interests of the Republican party. He was not employed by Simpson. He had been Captain in that district for five years. He never had a conversation with Herman Kirschenbaum in regard to carrying the district for Miner.

Morris Weinberg testified that he had subpoenaed Senator Timothy D. Sullivan to appear at the hearing yesterday, and gave him mileage and legal fees amounting to $15.05.

"Did he say he would appear?" asked the counselor.

"He said he would if the law compelled him to; otherwise he would not."

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

After the adjournment Mr. Okie said he felt confident of his client's position, and hopes to be able to bring certain persons to the witness stand. Among those from whom he expects testimony are Timothy D. Sullivan and his wife. Senator Sullivan at present, Mr. Okie said, stands on the ground of privilege, and will not testify unless he is compelled to. Certain admissions made by Senator Sullivan before and after the election are said to be the basis of the expected testimony.

John Simpson has promised to come forward and testify on March 13.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 11—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, warmer, generally fair, southwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather and light snow or rain, east winds, slightly warmer.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, light snow or rain and threatening weather, easterly winds, slight rise in temperature.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, cloudy weather and light rain or snow, slightly warmer, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers, variable winds, stationary temperature. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, local rains, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, showers and partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, local rains, southeasterly winds, warmer in northwest portion. TENNESSEE, showers, easterly winds, no change in temperature. KENTUCKY, light rain, winds shifting to south-easterly and warmer. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally cloudy with light snow or rain, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, followed by light snows on the lakes, warmer easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, followed by local rains Tuesday night, warmer southerly, shifting to colder northerly, winds Tuesday night. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, winds shifting to southerly, warmer Tuesday, colder Wednesday. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, light snow or rain, southeast winds and warmer Tuesday, colder Wednesday. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair during the day, followed by light rain or snow, slightly warmer, with variable winds Tuesday. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, northerly winds, colder Tuesday night. WISCONSIN, light snow preceded by fair weather in eastern portion, southeast winds, shifting to northerly, colder Tuesday night. MISSOURI, partly cloudy weather with local showers in eastern portion, warmer southerly winds Tuesday, colder by Wednesday morning. IOWA, light snows, winds shifting to northerly, colder Tuesday night, with a cold wave in northwest portion. NEBRASKA, light snows, north winds, and colder, with a moderate cold wave. KANSAS, fair, followed by local showers during the afternoon or night, winds sifting to northerly, colder Tuesday night, with a cold wave in western portion. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local snows, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, light snows, followed by fair and colder with a cold wave, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, local snows, followed by fair in southern portions, generally fair in northern portion, northerly winds, colder in southeast portion, with a moderate cold wave. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, north winds. MONTANA, local snows, followed by fair weather, north winds, shifting to southwest, warmer in northern portion Tuesday evening.

Signals were displayed on Atlantic coast from Wilmington section to West Point. The barometer has risen rapidly in the extreme northwest and slowly on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts. It has fallen in all other districts, and it is lowest in Nebraska. It is colder from the Gulf States northeastward to New-England; it is also decidedly colder over Montana and North Dakota, but is warmer in Colorado, and thence northeastward over the lake regions. Rain prevailed throughout the southern States and light snow from the Middle Atlantic coast westward to Missouri. Light snows are also reported from northern Rocky Mountain stations.

STOLE $40,000 IN HAITIAN BILLS

They Were Unsigned and Valueless Except as Mementos.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., March 11.—Capt. Henry C. Bunce of this town is very much puzzled over a robbery that took place in his house last night. Some one took away $40,000 in Haitian bills. While they were not worth near their face value, they were of considerable value to Capt. Bunce.

The Captain had $100,000 of the money. A short time ago some one entered the house and took $60,000. Now that the remainder has disappeared, the Captain is of the opinion that the others were worked off on some rustics in the form of "green goods."

Capt. Bunce valued the bills because they represented an experience he had in Haiti in April, 1876. At that time Capt. Bunce was in command of the schooner Ann Dole. His mate was George S. Keen, and the cook Foster Van Ansdall of this village.

Capt. Bunce agreed to carry away from Haiti the President and Treasurer of the country and bring them to the United States. The two officials were to sign the bills that had been given to the Captain for their passage, after they got aboard the schooner. Before the two runaways could get on board, they were shot down by a mob. Capt. Bunce says that at that time gold and silver could be picked up in the streets of Port au Prince.

Mate Keen and Cook Van Ansdall also had a quantity of the money. But when they came home they gave it to their friends. The bills were in denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents, and one, two, and five dollars.

Order for Quigley's Removal Signed.

Justice Brown of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday signed the order removing James F. Quigley as a Police Justice.

Hotels.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
42d Street, Entrance 9 West.
NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
C. L. BRIGGS.

Medical.

A.—DR. AND MRS. REINHARD, EXPERT specialists, treat female irregularities; absolute safety guaranteed; can't fail; 30 years' experience. 436 Lexington Av., corner 44th St.

LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PAtients; highest physicians' testimonials. Jennie Duval, 705 6th Av., near 41st St., one flight up.

Business Chances.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 to enlarge the business; article covered by patents, and showing a large profit; established for the past three years. H. A. L., Box 164 Times.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices by acting commissaries of subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 15, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing July 1, 1895, viz: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; and Washington Barracks, D. C. Also the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use at above-named posts, (except Forts Adams, McPherson, and Myer, and St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks,) during five months, commencing July 1, 1895; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will be also received, stating price at which contractor will deliver to acting commissary of subsistence fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1895," and addressed to acting commissary of subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Colonel and A. C.-G. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received, at their offices, by acting commissaries of subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 15, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing July 1, 1895, and fresh potatoes and fresh onions, respectively, during five months commencing July 1, 1895, viz: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willet's Point, N. Y. Proposals will be also received stating price at which contractor will deliver to acting commissary of subsistence fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1895," and addressed to acting commissary of subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Colonel and A. C.-G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans, peas, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, salt, baking powder, blacking, (shoe,) bluing, canned articles, chocolate, clothes line, flavoring extract, ink, matches, mustard, oil, (olive,) pickles, sauce, (Worcestershire,) soaps, (toilet,) soups, spices, tobacco, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 10, 1895, and addressed to the undersigned.
THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 30, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard navy tobacco may be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. March 21, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the stationery, lamp globes, hods, horseshoes, leather, oil, lye, and mowers, specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. General.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, March 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1895, for six sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 7-inch siege steel mortars. All information can be had upon application to Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

74th ST., W. 8 or 9.—Select board in Southern family; references. CASHIER, Post Office Box 2,165.

Winter Resorts.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.
Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.
UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caille, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature of 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Open December to June.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON, WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor. Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach. Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house. Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care

HAVE THE COURT UP TOWN

What Lawyers Say of a Site for the New Appellate Division.

WOULD HAVE JUDGES WEAR ROBES

Suggestions of The New-York Times Approved—Opinions of Messrs. Stetson, Root, Scott, Odell, and Others.

Members of the bar of this city discussed with interest yesterday the suggestions of The New-York Times in relation to the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. These suggestions were:

That, as the city must provide the new court with a domicile of its own, apart from the present Court House, it would be better to build a Court House up town, adjoining the site recently bought by the Bar Association, in Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with communication between.

It was also suggested that the Judges of the Appellate Division wear robes as fitting symbols of the dignity and authority of their office.

In regard to the location of the court up town it was pointed out that this arrangement would offer for the use of the Judges the fine library of the Bar Association, and would furnish congenial quarters for lawyers waiting for their cases to be called.

The Judges themselves will decide whether or not they will wear robes. The wishes and convenience of the bar will probably determine, as was indicated in The New-York Times, the location of the new court. On that point, therefore, their opinions are of the greatest interest. But even in respect to robes their opinion will be of great interest to the Judges, because, while the final decision in this matter rests with the Justices, it is regarded as not improbable that they will be guided in their action by the strongly prevailing sentiment of the lawyers.

Members of the bar who were interviewed yesterday generally expressed themselves in favor of locating the new court up town, adjoining the Bar Association library, and also in favor of robes for the Appellate Judges.

Francis Lynde Stetson expressed his hearty approval of both suggestions, of the one in relation to gowns for the Judges as well as of the other in regard to an up-town cite for the chambers of the new Appellate Division.

"I am thoroughly, heartily, and unqualifiedly," said Mr. Stetson, "in favor of the suggestions made by The New-York Times. A building for the new Appellate Division should be put up along with the new quarters of the Bar Association, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and extending from Forty-third through to Forty-fourth Street. Six or eight lots should be devoted to this purpose, and the building should be in the middle of the block. There should be a passageway all around it. In that way ample light and much desired quiet would be afforded. Such an arrangement would be very greatly for the convenience of the Judges and of the profession. It would be for the dignity of the Appellate Court and for the convenience of the public to have the former situated up town, as suggested.

"It is very desirable that the new Appellate Division should have a separate place of meeting and of deliberation as near as the site proposed will be to the residential part of the city. It will have convenience of access to the Grand Central Station and to the west side system of roads, and this will be especially desirable if the Appellate Division shall adopt the hours of the Court of Appeals, and hold continuous sessions from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. This will enable lawyers to dispose of their work in the Appellate Division in the morning and yet come down town to business without making a double journey.

"I am in favor of the suggestion as to robes for the Judges of the Appellate Division. I think it proper for the Judges to wear robes. It is in accordance with the traditions and tendencies of all the Superior Courts. The Judges wear gowns in all the higher United States courts and in our own State Court of Appeals."

Francis M. Scott, the new Corporation Counsel, said he entirely agreed with the suggestions of The New-York Times.

"I am heartily in favor of both propositions," he said. "I favor gowns for the Judges of the Appellate Division, and I favor an up-town site, adjoining the site of the Bar Association."

Elihu Root expressed himself as being in favor of the proposition to set the Appellate Court apart from the other courts. As for the best site, however, he said he was not prepared to express a definite preference. He favored gowns for the Judges.

"The Appellate Division," he said, "should have quarters which should be separate from the other courts; but just where the new court should be situated is a question for consideration. I have not given the matter enough thought to speak definitely. I am not yet prepared to say whether I think it should adjoin the Bar Association site.

"I think the suggestion that the Appellate Judges wear robes is a very good idea. I think the practice of wearing robes has had a very good effect in the State Court of Appeals, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"I think proper form in judicial proceedings tends toward dignity and courtesy, just as it does in social functions. It is a matter for the court itself to determine."

William M. Ivins said: "I think the suggestion that the Appellate Judges wear robes is a good one. Adventitious aids to the dignity of the court are desirable. Too little ceremony very frequently results in more mischief and lack of respect than too much. It is only an application in another way of the convenances of life, of which we all recognize the value in our social relations.

"Anything which tends to make the members of the bar in attendance in the courtroom more perfectly realize the dignity and sobriety of the occasion and the place must be an aid to the deliberate and orderly work of the court. Nothing could better illustrate this fact than the difference between the atmospher of the Supreme Court of the United States and our own State Court of Appeals, on the one hand, and the atmosphere of some of the trial terms of our various courts. There is no reason why there should not be just as much solemnity and dignity and repose in one as in the other.

"I see no reason for locating the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court up town, unless there is an actual necessity for a new courtroom. If there be such a necessity, then I prefer to see the new courtroom situated up town.

Charles H. Tweed said: "I have no hesitation in saying that I think very well of the suggestion that the Appellate Court should have a separate courtroom at some convenient point uptown for the transaction of the very important and continuous appellate business which it will be called upon to dispose of.

"Down town is, as one may say, the place of administration. There a great many courts are trying cases, courts are hearing motions, and here we find the primary administration of the law, very important in itself.

"When we come to the business of the appellate courts, it is desirable as far as possible to have that segregated from the other branches, and they might be conducted there in a way which would greatly subserve the convenience of counsel, and at the same time afford the Appellate Court greater facilities for considering and dealing with questions presented to them on appeal. That is my view very strongly.

"It is for the Judges themselves to determine, of course, if they will wear robes. I would certainly not consider it out of the way for them to do so. It would be a very proper thing for them to do."

Hamilton Odell said: "I am heartily in favor of The New-York Times's suggestion. I favor the plan for an up-town site for the Appellate Court. I am particularly attracted to the plan because it will put at the disposal of the Judges the Bar Association's library of 45,000 to 48,000 volumes. By this plan the city will be saved the expense of a new library for the General Term. It will be an exceedingly convenient place for lawyers to interchange views while waiting.

"The only objection, so far as I see, that can be raised, and probably it will be the first one raised, is that the up-town site will be inconvenient, because removed by a considerable distance from the other courts. This objection is likely to be made by persons who have no business in either of the courts rather than by one who is busy in them all.

"No lawyer, after having given the matter a little thought, will hesitate to say that the separation of the Appellate Division from the other branches—from the trial courts—is a thing much to be desired. I am also in favor of gowns for the Judges."

Ex-Judge W. G. Choate said: "I am particularly in favor of an up-town courthouse for the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It would be a good thing to have the new court adjoin the Bar Association library. There is no room down town for this court.

"I do not oppose the idea of robes or gowns for the Appellate Judges. That is a matter for the Judges themselves to decide. If they want robes they will wear them."

EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA

EDWARD EGGLESTON LECTURES ON VIRGINIA COLONISTS.

The First of a Series of Historical Lectures Before the Colonial Dames at the Waldorf.

Edward Eggleston lectured in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday before the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York on the "First Contact of the Colonists with the Wilderness."

He treated the whole subject of early colonization from a rather unique point of view, and provoked much laughter by his humorous description of the superstitions, conceits, and customs of the early settlers. Mr. Eggleston has made extensive research since 1880 into all the available manuscripts bearing on American history. He pointed out that in former times history consisted of the detailed accounts of the doings of Princes and Kings, their various deeds of valor, their vices and their virtues, and did not treat of the life of the people.

"Great folios on the rise and fall of royal families," he said, "even now many be seen in our libraries, and about the only purpose they serve is to support the shelf above. At a later period histories treat of battles and their minute details. For example, let me cite those of Napoleon; and this, by the way, recalls the inexplicable craze for this man existing at present. Now, in contradistinction to these subjects of historians stands the true topic of history, namely, the biography of society, the life of the people, the evolution of civilization, first treated by the French, but more thoroughly by Macaulay. The records of our Revolutionary war give little more than the number of men killed and wounded in the various battles, the surrendered, and a few other facts of little interest to us. What we wish to study is the evolution of the older to the modern life. We want to get to the facts of American history, if that is what we are studying.

"There is no one who disliked more than I to give up John Smith and Pocahontas, but it had to be done. Their story cannot be substantiated. The truth is, there is entirely too much glorification of our ancestors. I would much rather attend a reception given by the modern Colonial Dames than one by the original ones."

Mr. Eggleston then depicted very graphically the social conditions of the colonies, comparing them with those of the present. He illustrated the conditions of intellectual life by the writings of the Rev. Cotton Mather, whom he characterized as one of the greatest men and biggest fools of his time. It was he who wrote an extensive treatise for the Royal Historical Society of England to prove that there was a large undiscovered satellite near the earth. He deduced this from the fact that nobody had been able to determine the origin or destination of a great flock of pigeons which had darkened the sky of New-Engalnd. Cotton Mather concluded they had come from a near-by planet. He also tried to prove that the swallows all remained in the river beds during the Winter.

Mr. Eggleston then told of Jamestown, its burrows and thatched cabins wherein the colonists liver. When Lord De la Warr landed at Jamestown he found that 60 of the 450 original colonists had survived the famine. These 60 men were barely able to stand, and yet before they were given anything to eat, a long sermon of thanksgiving had to be preached. It took one-fourth of all the men in Jamestown to escort Lord De la Warr to church.

Mr. Eggleston portrayed very forcibly the inferiority of colonial life, and took the position that much more credit had been given the colonists than was really due. He insisted that there is an American history just as truly as there is an English history. The distinctly American type was developed within 100 years after Jamestown was settled. He concluded his lecture by recounting the numerous arts which the early settlers had learned from the Indians.

The lecture yesterday was the first of a series by Mr. Eggleston. The others will be "Early Land and Labor Systems," March 18; "Domestic and Social Life," March 25, and "Bread-winning, Money-making, Trade, and Piracy," April 1.

Found Dead in an Empty Room.

Mrs. Gottlieb Müller, sixty years old, of 251 East Eighty-fifth Street, was found dead in a room across the hall from her apartment, on the top floor of the house yesterday afternoon. The woman had been suffering from heart trouble, consumption, and cancer.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Academy of Science's annual reception, galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, to-morrow night.

—Prof. Libbey of Princeton College on "Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific," American Museum of Natural History, to-night.

—President Gunton's lecture, "The Coming Aristocracy," School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, to-morrow evening.

—"Single Tax" Conference of Good Government Club, Tenth Assembly District, 9 St. Marks Place, to-morrow, 8 P. M.

—Amateur photographers' exhibit, 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, this evening.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THAT NEW EAST RIVE BRIDGE

Brooklyn People Favor the Plan of Mayor Schieren — Mayor Strong Has Not Yet Been Consulted.

Mayor Schieren's plan for a bridge across the East River, from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, New-York, which was referred to in The New-York Times yesterday, seems to meet with general favor in Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren has not yet consulted with Mayor Strong about the proposed bridge.

Frederick Uhlmann, the President of the East River Bridge Company, which at present holds a charter for a bridge over the very line suggested by Mayor Schieren, said that he had talked the matter over with the Mayor, who had expressed a strong desire that the people of the Eastern District should have better accomodations. He told him that he would not interfere with any public improvement, especially one of such evident necessity as this.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, said: "The Mayor was fully informed of the position of the company financially and otherwise, and of our hopes of starting in to build in the near future. The conversation first arose at a dinner, and Mayor Strong was drawn in in an incidental way, but not to any great extent. Later we had a formal conference with Mr. Schieren, and he said he would look into the matter and see us later. I think much will depend on the passage of the Greater New-York bill, which I deem will probably become a law, and it seems to me that the bridges will probably be constructed in a short time by the two cities. If not, we will then be in a better position to go ahead ourselves. When United States bonds have been sold lower than those of San Domingo you will understand how difficult it would be for us to go on just at present. Before the financial troubles of last year we had our capital of $25,000,000 all gathered, but things are somewhat different now. We would certainly object to selling our charter, but the cities, in any event, should do the equitable thing. We have worked as hard as we could to push the construction of the bridges along, and the legal expenses in the fight before the General Term cost us $20,000 alone. We are after no greedy advantage from the two cities. Our real point is the development of the elevated roads in Brooklyn, and we should insist on running our cars over the bridge.

"If we can obtain this right, we should not charge the public a cent extra, but carry the public from all parts of our system over to New-York for 5 cents. There is great need of immediate bridge facilities for the Eastern District, owing to the condition in which the trolley lines have placed the city. There is hardly any development going on, and I know of hundreds of families who have left the city because they were afraid to allow their children to go through the streets to school."

"We propose to build a bridge similar to the Brooklyn Bridge," said Mayor Schieren, "and one that will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. I have not consulted Mayor Strong yet in regard to the matter, but I think he will acquiesce in anything that is for the benefit of the two cities."

Corporation Counsel McDonald said the bill would call for a suspension bridge. The details will be decided upon by a commission consisting of three members from each city, with the Mayors as members ex officio. The cost of the bridge is to be equally borne by the two cities.

CURIOUS MINIATURES AT AUCTION

Artistic Furniture, Tapestries, and Bronzes to be Sold This Week.

The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms have this week a sumptuous appearance, crowded as they are with a wealth of antique drawing-room furniture, Flemish tapestries, Sevres porcelains, and bric-a-brac generally, all of which will be disposed of on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, March 13, 14, and 15, at 2, and on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Particularly attractive illuminated and hand-carved leather and furniture inlaid with ivory may be seen, while of embroideries in gold and silver, on velvet, silk, and satin, there is an infinite variety; there is, too, much Empire stuff—tables, fire screens, brasses, and the like. There are figures in Carrara marble, by Italian sculptors, of Love and Innocence, and other subjects, and there are Persian double-pointed spear heads, short swords inlaid with silver, battle axes, shields, helmets, and other ancient trappings of war, very decorative, if obsolete Breton carved oak, Persian prayer rugs, and other carpets from the East; great leather screens, with Italian carved walnut frames; hanging cabinets, gilt mirrors, and writing desks, inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl—all these are here in great numbers.

Perhaps the miniatures will attract the most attention in these days of Napoleonic fads, and of these the choice is large. Two of the Empress Josephine are by Somers and Berrie respectively. There is a Bonaparte at the Military School at Brienne, by Ogez, Napoleon in his coronation robes, Napoleon in his palace at St. Cloud, one of the Emperor on the eve of Austerlitz, Mlle. de la Valette, Countess Dalau, Mme. de Pompadour, Mme. de Récamier, Henriette de France, and many others, quite impossible to chronicle here. All these are exquisitely framed in decorative designs peculiar to the epochs.

These miniatures are consigned by Emile Bernard, the antiquarian of Paris, while the furniture comes from Mora Brothers and others. The miniatures will be sold on Friday night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Spring Season of Opera.—The Spring season of opera in Italian and French, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House, Monday, April 15, and continue for two weeks, including ten evening and two matinée performances. The subscription list for this supplementary season is now open at the Opera House. At the conclusion of the season the artists will sail for Europe, and Mr. Grau will leave to begin the work of engaging them for next season all over again. It is understood that the two De Reszkes, M. Maurel, Mme. Melba, Mme. Eames, and several of the other leading singers have already made verbal agreements to return for next season.

—Beerbohm Tree at Harvard.—Like Irving and other famous English actors who have visited the United States recently, Beerbohm Tree has been invited to address the Harvard students on the subject of the drama. He has accepted the invitation, and will make his bow to the Faculty and students of Harvard during his Boston engagement in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, some afternoon about the first of next month. Mr. Tree might be able to deliver a most interesting lecture on the art of acting, of which he is certainly an able professor.

A Stage Eclipse Always Visible.—An eclipse of the moon is one of the features of the production of "The Old Homestead" at the Star Theatre, and although Denman Thompson has at his command electric clouds, as well as electric snow, rain, and lightning, he never allows the clouds to pass over the moon while the eclipse is visible. In this respect the stage eclipse is superior to the natural article, as was shown on Sunday night, when the drifting clouds obscured the celestial show at times to the discomfiture of terrestrial observers.

Louise Beaudet.—It is now asserted that Louise Beaudet, whose starring tour under the direction of F. C. Whitney proved such an unfortunate failure, is to take to the road again, under the management of John Stetson. She is to appear in the musical comedy, called "Miss Robinson," which had a great run in London two years ago, but which has never been seen in this country. It is a comedy after the style of "Miss Helyett."

—Closing Nights of "Rob Roy."—At the Herald Square Theatre last night "Rob Roy" entered on the last two weeks of its long and successful run. One of the funniest things in the opera is the burlesque Spanish dance, introduced in the third act by Richard F. Carroll and John G. Bell.

—Lyceum Theatre.—Owing to the length of the performance of Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," the curtain at the Lyceum Theatre will rise to-night, and hereafter during the run of that play, at 8:15, instead of 8:30 o'clock.

BEDDING.

For this week, we shall offer high grade Bedding, at the following greatly reduced prices, quality and workmanship guaranteed.

Mattresses, full size, made from Best South American Hair, at $14.75 each.

Mattresses, made from Super Extra Black or White Drawings, at proportionate prices.

Mattresses, made from Best English Hair, full size, at $11.75 each. Mattresses made from Best Short Hair, full size, at $6.75 each.

Superior Woven Wire Springs, all sizes, at $2.75 each.

Pillows from Selected Live Geese Feathers, size 22x30 inches, at $2.25 each; also, from Best Mixed Feathers, 21x28 inches, at $1.25 each.

Furniture re-upholstered, Shades and Slip Covers made to order.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CAPT. DUTTON'S NARROW ESCAPE

NEARLY CARRIED OVERBOARD BY THE WAVE THE UMBRIA MET.

Furniture and Clothing Carried into the Sea—The Damage to the Vessel About $1,000.

The steamship Umbria of the Cunard Line reached her pier yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The New-York Times told yesterday of the great wave she encountered, but the full damage that had been done was not then known ashore.

The wave that struck the steamship bent her stout iron stanchions as though they were of small pipe iron, carried away two lifeboats, stove in the Captain's cabin, and stripped it of the greater part of its furniture. The Captain was saved from being washed overboard by the merest chance.

It was last Wednesday afternoon that the wave damaged the steamer. She had had rough weather for the four days that she had been out from Liverpool, but there was nothing to indicate that anything serious was about to be encountered.

Capt. Dutton was lying down in his room, half clad, and Second Officer Hoff was on the bridge, when, at 3:30 P. M., the Umbria ran into two immense waves. She drove through the first without accident, and then, as her bow was in the trough of the sea, the second one broke over her with a shock that made her shiver from stem to stern. The wave was fully thirty feet high and broke squarely over the starboard bow.

The full force of the water struck the Captain's cabin and almost tore it bodily from the ship. Capt. Dutton was lying on his lounge reading, and the water carried him about the cabin as it swept numerous things from it.

The water poured down the stairways and into the saloon to the consternation of the passengers, but they were quickly pacified by the ship's officers.

As soon as Capt. Dutton was able to get on his feet he went on the bridge, half clad as he was, and took command of his ship. His officers went to the remains of his cabin to get him dry clothing, but that which was left there was so thoroughly saturated with water that it could not be used, and he was "togged out" from the wardrobes of his officers. Much of the Captain's clothing went overboard with the furnishings of his cabin.

It was said at the Cunard office yesterday that the damage will be about $1,000. The Umbria had 106 saloon, 85 second cabin, and 348 steerage passengers.

GLOUCESTER'S TREASURER STILL MISSING

The Circumstances Would Indicate that He Is Not a Defaulter.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 11.—The whereabouts of City Treasurer George E. King, who disappeared Tuesday last, are still unknown, but it is not thought that he has fled to escape the penalty of any wrongdoing.

The Finance Committee of Councils met to-day and learned that there is a balance in the bank to the city's credit of $700. Further, a loan of $10,000 was negotiated a short time ago and in a day or two the liquor licenses for the year, amounting to about $15,000, would have been paid into the treasury, and if King had defaulted it is the thought that he would have waited until he could have got the $25,000 to take with him.

The Finance Committee has not the power to examine the City Treasuer's accounts without authority from Councils, and pending a special meeting of that body five days from now the books of the office have been sealed up.

Kiernan Returns to Elisabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 11.—Sylvester J. Kiernan, the defaulting insurance agent who fled from this city in July last, and who was captured at Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday, has arrived here. It is stated that Kiernan will undoubtedly enter a plea of non vult, and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

You'll see in our windows this week two sorts of hats: our $3 derby and the kind we could sell for $1.50 and make money.

That $1.50 derby looks nearly as good as our $3 derby—so long as you keep it under a showcase; but the first rain (maybe fog) will show you that it's made of rubbish, pressed together by machine.

Now you may pay $1.50 or $2 (somewhere else) for a hat like that, or $5 for a first-rate stuck-up hatter's derby, or $3 for ours.

$3 buys your choice of the new fashionable hatters' shapes, and your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO., BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

NOT ALL AT ONCE.

Little by little. Better here to-day, better there to-morrow. Growing---wider, deeper, higher. A new business lesson learned with every sunset---a fresh step in the way of more perfect service.

CLICKETY-CLICK! CLICKETY-CLICK! Hear it on the second floor? Loom grinding out Turkish Towels. Did you ever think how it is that the lavish looping is so daintily done—fanciful figures — pretty paths among parterres of posies and all that.

Time was, and not long since, when Turkish Towels were extravagances. Would be now if made in the old way—the way you can see Hoggapos Mardorosian(Turk) pounding them out with a rude hand loom alongside this modern marvel of loom mechanism from the Star and Crescent Mills.

Some of the beautiful work from these mills is also in sight—for sale.

10,000 superior quality Wash Cloths at 5c. each.
Turkish Bath Towels at 5c. and 8c. each.
Fancy and plain Turkish Towels, extra heavy, at 10c. each.
Turkish Towels, 22x48 in., at 12½c. each—good value at 20c.
Turkish Towels, medium size, extra good quality, all white, at 15c. each.
Heavy Turkish Towels, long fleecy nap, all white and fancy, 22x48 in., at 20c. each; usually 30c.
Extra heavy and soft Turkish Towels, fancy stripes and all white, 25x50 in., at 25c.; sold usually at 40c.
Tinted ground and white, fancy stripes, knotted fringe, Turkish Towels, at 40c.; never before under 75c.
Turkish Terry, 6½c. to 50c. the yard.
Special line of Turkish Terry Table Covers:
41x44 in., at $1.00 each.
54x58 in., at $2.00 each
60x60 in., at $2.50 each.
Turkish Terry Portieres, $8.50 and $10.50 per pair.

Second Floor, Tenth Street,

HANDKERCHIEFS. — Two for the price of one—or near it. For women; all linen, scalloped and embroidered, 25c. instead of 40c.; for children, School Handkerchiefs, plain white and colored borders, 5c. instead of 10c.

Main Floor, Broadway Side.

GROCERIES.—As many grades of groceries as of people—from dregs to the top notch of excellence. We make it our business to get only the worthy qualities. Chance nothing, haphazard nothing. Buy with eyes shut, and you can't go wrong; order at random—safe as if you saw.

Maine Sugar Corn, finest quality, (Baby Corn,) creamiest, sweetest, tenderest corn packed, very small kernels, 15c. can, $1.72 dozen, $3.40 case two dozen.

N. Y. State Stringless Beans, finest quality, "Match-sticks," very small, finest, tender, fine color, equal to best French goods, 18c. can, $2.04 dozen, $4.00 case two dozen.

Jersey cold-packed Tomatoes, extra quality, deep red, exquisite flavor, no water or green pieces, 10c. can, $1.12 dozen, $2.10 case two dozen.

N. Y. State Baldwin Apples, finest quality, peeled, cored, and quartered, more economical than fresh apples, 12c. can, $1.36 dozen, $2.64 case two dozen.

Golden Wax Beans, fine quality, cut in half, 11c. can, $1.26 dozen, $2.48 case two dozen.

Cream Succotash, finest quality, sweetest corn and lima beans, 14c. can, $1.58 dozen, $3.04 case two dozen.

Preserved Raspberries or Strawberries, extra quality, full cans of fruit, heavy syrup, 18c. can, $2.06 dozen, $4.00 case two dozen.

California Golden Apricots, fine quality, halves, full cans, heavy syrup, large, handsome fruit, 15c. can, $1.72 dozen, $3.36 case two dozen.

California Lemon Cling Peaches, finest quality, sliced ready for cream, delicious flavor, very heavy syrup, 32c. can, $3.60 dozen.

Turkish Layer Figs, finest quality, 2 lb box, 29c.

Boneless Codfish, middle cuts, packed 3 lbs. in a box, 22c. box.

Manzanilla (Baby) Olives, crisp and of fine color, 9c. bottle.

Spanish Queen Olives, finest quality, crisp, large olives of the finest flavor, 47c. 30 oz. bottle.

French Macaroni, finest quality, our own importation, just here, Mezzani, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, Italian Paste, 13c. lb., 25c. for 2 lbs.

French Table Prunes, finest quality, very large fruit, packed in glass jar 2 lbs., 55c. jar.

Tea, choice quality, Mixed Oolong or English Breakfast, usual 60c. the lb. kind, 35c. lb.

Vermont Maple Syrup, finest quality, nothing nicer for griddle cakes, 32c. qt. can, 55c. 1-2 gallon can, $1.06 gallon can.

California Cherries, finest quality, either Royal Ann or Ox Hearts, large fruit in heavy syrup, 21c. jar, $2.46 dozen.

Basement, Fourth Avenue Side.

LINENS.—"Who gave the flax—or the work? Surely one or the other wasn't paid for," say you. Wrong! A wholesaler overdid it—YOU gain.

All-Linen Kitchen Toweling, 8c. and 9c.; worth 12c. and 14c.
All Linen English striped Ticking, 25c.; regular price, 75c.
Fancy German Down Ticking, 45 in. wide, 50c.; worth $1.00.
Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths:
36x36 in., 75c.; were $1.50.
45x45 in., $1.00; were $1.75.
54x54 in., $2.00; were $4.00.
Fringed Damask Cloths,
40x40 in., 50c.; were $1.25.
Fine Dresden Damask Dinner Cloths, with napkins to match:
$16.00 the set, were $32.00.
$17.50 the set, were $37.00.
Huck Towels, 27x44 in., 22c.; worth 35c.

Main Floor, Tenth Street Side.

ROAD RIG, $71.—All but the horse. And it's a stylish, well-made rig!

Hand-sewed, genuine rubbber-trimmed Track Harness, Bone Whip, All-Wool Blanket and a handsome Road Cart.

In the regular way the $71 would no more than pay for the cart.

For $23, English Snaffle, Saddle, Saddle Housings and Whip—like giving you all but the saddle.

There's a Harness Store here that we mean every horse owner who cares to save money without sacrificing quality shall know of.

Basement, Fourth Avenue Side.

HOSIERY.—As if a cyclone struck these yesterday—in spots. Some of the most interesting lots are still holding out hands of welcome. Two sorts as they come:

Women's Colored Lisle and Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 50c.; were 25c. and 50c. the pair.
Women's All-Silk Black Hose, $1 the pair; were $1.35.

Main Floor, Broadway Side.

BROADWAY, Fourth Avenue, 9th & 10th Sts. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. — BROADWAY, Fourth Avenue, 9th & 10th Sts.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.

WHY

buy a ready-made suit of clothes when you can get one made to order at the same price, unlimited assortment of New Spring Goods to select from, fit guaranteed and durability warranted?

Suits to order from $15 to $40.
Trousers to order from $5 to $10.
Overcoats to order from $15 to $30.

Geo. A. Castor & Co., TAILORS, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Also 241 Broadway.

THE LADIES' **New Bicycle Suit** at BLOOM'S, 287 Fifth Av.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Henry Quick, the Third Avenue car conductor who was stabbed while on duty early Sunday morning, and from whose head it required the combined efforts of an ambulance surgeon and two policemen to extricate the knife, was reported at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning to be in a very comfortable condition.

—A special effort will be made to make interesting the temperance meeting that is to be held to-morrow night at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 205 East Forty-second Street. The address will be by A. A. Hopkins. The music will be by the Silver Lake Quartet.

—Eighteen little children were lost in the streets Sunday and were taken to Police Headquarters. All but one of them had been claimed and taken home yesterday morning.

—Andrew Malcolm, who accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon at his residence, 153 East Seventy-second Street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last night.

Brooklyn.

—The body of a drowned girl, about ten years old, with brown hair, dressed in a black jacket, gingham apron, button shoes, and with plain earrings, was found in the river at the foot of Pacific Street yesterday. It was removed to the Morgue.

—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Cullen denied an injunction in the suit of A. C. Fairchild against the Higgins Soap Company, to enjoin the defendant from using the word Higgins and a certain wrapper.

—Willard H. Snow, indicted for the murder of Frank M. Bowes, at Ewen Street and Manhattan Avenue Jan. 21, who has since been in jail, died at the hospital adjoining the jail yesterday from heart disease.

—Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, yesterday issued a disposses warrant against the Federal Republican Club of 213 Court Street for non-payment of rent.

—The body of a drowned man, about twenty-five years old, with smooth face and dark hair, was found in Gowanus Canal yesterday. It was removed to the Morgue.

—The Republican County Committee will meet in the Johnston Building to-night.

Long Island.

—Charles W. Klebeisch, a well-known New-York lawyer, who was charged by the Trustees of the Holbrook School District with embezzling $38, has been vindicated by the courts and given a judgment for $700 against the Trustees. The latter had no opportunity to appeal the case and have paid the judgment.

—John Murphy, the man arrested in Long Island City on Sunday after being chased several miles by a crowd of children, was held yesterday in $500 bonds by Justice Duffy, for examination next Monday. Murphy is accused of chasing small girls. He says he is innocent.

—President Austin Corbin and General Manager Reynolds of the Long Island Railroad visited Easthampton yesterday, went over the extension of the road from Bridgehampton to Amagansett, and completed the details for finishing it. Work on the line is being pushed rapidly.

—Samuel P. Hildreth has been nominated for President of the village of Amityville and William A. Kritter for Trustee by the Union Party. The election takes place next week and there will probably be only one ticket in the field.

—The glass tube in a steam gauge in the Brooklyn water-pumping station at Milburn burst Sunday. The pieces of glass flew into the face of James Connelly, a fireman. One piece cut a gash four inches long in his face.

—The report of the commission appointed to assess the damages for the land taken for the improvement of the Jamaica Town Hall has been confirmed by Supreme Court Justice Bartlett. The awards aggregate $36,000.

—Revival services will be held in the Glen Cove Episcopal Church every evening this week. The rector, the Rev. Henry Aston, will be assisted by the Rev. Samuel Haas of New-Jersey.

—An effort is being made to induce the officials of Newtown to have the streets in that place lighted by gas.

—The steamer Northport, running between Northport and New-York, commenced her regular trips yesterday.

—Mrs. Fanny Bisgood has been appointed Postmaster at Sag Harbor.

Yonkers.

—In the pool tournament of the Yonkers Bicycle Club, in which eighteen men are competing, E. Kuchler, Golding, Sherwood, May, Lawrence, and Curran are the only men who have a chance for the three prizes to be awarded.

—The new St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Riverdale Avenue, near Ludlow Street, was dedicated by Archbishop Corrigan Sunday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of New-York.

—There is a bicycle craze among the ladies and gentlemen of the various city clubs, and Pagan's Academy, in Teutonia Hall, is Crowded daily by those desiring to learn to ride the wheel.

—The total registration in Yonkers for the Spring election is 6,400, which is 85 less than that of the Spring of 1894 and 333 less than the last Fall election registration.

—The Teutonia Society had its annual masquerade ball last night in Teutonia Hall. There were many novel and unique costumes.

—O. S. Sterns of New-York has been granted a permit to erect a frame building on the west side of Coddington Street.

—Prof. W. B. Scott dellvered a lecture last evening before the Anthropology Club, at the home of J. C. Havemeyer.

—William P. Constable, Commissioner of Charities, conveyed Patrick Maher to the County Almshouse yesterday.

—Alvah Reynolds has sold to Ellen Murphy, real estate on the west side of St. Joseph Avenue for $6,000.

—The high-score medal of the Young Men's Christian Association Bowling Club was won by Samuel Hunt.

—The Rev. Ellis Lyon gave a lecture last evening in the Central Methodist Church, on "Shakespeare."

Westchester County.

—The Rev. Christian A. Clausen of the First Baptist Church, Peekskill, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Brockport, N. Y. Mr. Clausen has been in Peekskill for the last five years. He will start for his new change April 15.

—The ice in the Hudson River has broken up as far as Sing Sing, and the ice bridge which existed for two months is destroyed.

THE "SMITH" MOQUETTE and VELVET **Carpets**

SATISFY THE DEMAND FOR Artistic Furnishing at Very Moderate Expense.

This season's patterns comprise a complete variety of attractive and popular designs and colorings suited to all styles of interior decoration.

W. & J. Sloane, BROADWAY, 18TH & 19TH STS.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Persia from Hamburg.

B.——Mr. and Mrs. William Bardel, Miss Hedwig Bardel, Gustav Bardel, Miss Emily Bardel. ——F.——Peter Feddersen, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Farnsworth, Miss Ethel Farnsworth, Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., John J. Farnsworth, W. R. McFalam, Miss Johanna Fewson.——G.——Freiherr Hermann von Gutschmid, Otto Gutmann.——H.——Mrs. C. J. Hahn, Miss Leona Hahn, Miss Anna Heyn, Martin Hartmann.——J.——Mrs. Lily Judges, Hubert Judges.——K.——Isaac Kober, Carl Keding, Miss E. J. S. Krippner, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kantzer, Miss Margaretha Kantzer.——L.——Miss Auguste Lawrens.——M.——Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Meers, Miss Marie Meers, Miss Onika Meers, Wally Meers, Ella Meers, Lulu Meers, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure.——N.——Siegfried Nathan.——R.——Dr. Ernst Riess.——S.——Capt. and Mrs. Conrad Schueck, Traugott Schueck, Ida Schueck, Conrad Schueck, Miss Pauline Sickert, Hermann Soerensen.——W.——Ernst Wieda, Julius Wetzker.

On La Normandie from Havre.

A.——Mrs. Altemus.——B.——René Blech, Mr. Brésard, Miss Anny Baker, Mrs. Barbet, Mr. Birsch, R. H. Bragdon, M. J. Blumenfeld.——C.——Henry Cuvilller, Alfred del Conte, Mrs. Candé.——D.——Miss McDonald, Miss M. Duhain, Miss Dinsmore, M. S. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Duval, Miss E. Dufort, Mr. Deverre, W. H. Deacon, Mr. Doche, Mr. Dusantoir.——F.——Miss L. Forest, Mr. Fiere, Mrs. A. Fuhrer.——G.——Mrs. M. I. Gautier, E. C. Greene.——H.——Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hardy, W. F. Healy, Mr. Huguenet, Mr. Houghton, Jean O. Hanlon.——K.——Mr. Klipferer.——L.——Mrs. and Miss Lothes, L. G. Laureau, Mr. Loubrie, Christopher Légnase, Mr. Lasserre, Louis Lejeune.——M.——Mr. MacMillan, G. Mesmin.——O.——Mr. Odin.——P.——W. H. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Perdreau.——S.——F. X. Schraff, A. Shelling, Miss E. Slotter, Miss Shea.——T.——Mr. and M.s. Texier.——W.——Mrs. W. S. Williams, Mrs. Weiss, Miss J. Weiss, A. Weiss, Mrs. Weber.

Tuesday
March 12-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

BUILDING PLANS FAULTY

Investigation of the Collapse of the Orchard Street House.

DEVIATION FROM THE SPECIFICATIONS

Hastily Examined in the Building Department — Superintendent Thomas J. Brady Never Saw Them.

Thomas J. Brady, Superintendent of Buildings, was a witness yesterday before the jury empaneled by Coroner O'Meagher to investigate the circumstances attending the collapse of the house at 153 Orchard Street, and the killing of four men thereby on March 1. Coroners Dobbs and Hoeber sat with the presiding Coroner.

There was an array of lawyers to look after the interests of persons interested in the investigation. Inspector Timothy J. Ormsby, in whose district the houses fell, was represented by Abraham Levy; Supt. Brady by Eugene O'Herbourg, counsel of the Building Department; John Gleave and Peter Comes, the contractors, by A. P. Wagener and S. S. Blake, the latter also serving as counsel for the owner of the building, William T. Lennon. District Attorney Fellows was represented by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, whose selection to take charge of the prosecution was due to a suggestion from Mayor Strong. He was aided by Col. Robert O. Townsend.

Ernest Flagg, an architect, of 54 Broad Street, is foreman of the jury, which is composed of architects and builders, and has as an advisory committee three experts—Charles Baxter, Charles Heune, and John L. Hamilton.

Contractor Comes, who was unable to furnish bail, came from Ludlow Street Jail with his wife and in charge of a policeman.

Formal evidence that the building fell and bodies were carried out of the wreck was given by Policemen O'Connor, Livingston, Malour, Walker, and others, and John Thornton of Astoria testified that he saw and buried the body of his son Frank. Like evidence was given by Marie Mauro in regard to her husband.

Enoch Vreeland, First Deputy Superintendent of the Building Deaprtment, identified the original application for the construction of the house that went to pieces. He said the specifications were filed by William F. Lennon.

Mr. McIntyre put in evidence the specifications and building plans, which were made in the office of Kerby & Co., architects.

Q.—Do you know this firm? A.—I have seen plans of theirs before.

Q.—Is there a Kerby in the Building Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What are his duties? A.—He examines and checks plans.

Q.—Is he related to the Kerby of Kerby & Co.? A.—I don't know, but he is a son of John Kerby, a builder in Tremont.

Guy B. Waite, an examiner of plans in the department, described his duties.

Q.—If the plans are not correct, do you call the attention of your superiors to them? A.—I do.

Q.—You passed upon these plans for the Orchard Street building and pronounced them in accordance with the law? A.—Yes, Sir, to the best of my ability.

Q.—Do you know the firm of Kerby & Co.? A.—I do not.

The witness added that John E. Kerby, the employe of the department, did the same work as himself.

In this connection it is pertinent to give official and business references. In the official list of employes of the City Government under the caption "Department of Buildings" is this recorded:

"John E. Kirby, Inspector, 2,034 Bathgate Avenue, salary $2,000 per annum."

This is the largest salary paid to an Inspector.

In the City Directory are these entries:

"Kerby, John E., architect, 722 Tremont Avenue, house Bathgate Avenue, near East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street."

"Kerby & Co., architects, 722 Tremont Avenue."

Mr. McIntyre continued the examination.

Q.—When you examined the plans, did you notice that a girder stretching from one wall to the other had no pier to rest upon for support? A.—I did notice it, Sir.

Q.—Did you make a note of that on the plans? A.—I did not, Sir.

The girder referred to was the one which the jury selected last Friday as the cause of the collapse.

Q.—How much weight did the girder bear? A.—About sixty tons; thirty tons on either side.

Q.—Does not the law require that there shall be a pier to support the girder? A.—No, Sir, the law does not require a pier.

Q.—If the weight was not properly divided among the girders, was it not the duty of Inspector Ormsby to report such fact? A.—It was the duty of somebody to report it.

Q.—Were the walls of sufficient thickness to support the girder? A.—Yes, according to the plans.

Q (by a juror.)—Was it not your duty to show your superiors that the piers were not present to support the girder? A.—I hadn't time to do it.

Q.—How much time do you spend in examining plans like these? A.—About ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—Whose duty was it to report if there was an unequal distribution of weight? A.—The Inspector should report it.

Q.—And he made such report? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Louis A. Hornum, Second Deputy Superintendent of the department, whose duty, it appeared, was to mark plans as passed and approved, said he knew John E. Kerby, and that he was an architect.

Juror Flagg questioned the witness closely in regard to the plans for the Orchard Street house. Hornum admitted that if the weight was not properly distributed the wall would be crushed, but the department "looked" to the builder, the architect, and the inspector, to report any violation of law.

Q.—But the builder and architect owe no official duty to the Building Department? A.—They do not, Sir.

Q.—Then it is the duty of the Inspector? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

The witness added that according to law a "templat," or block of stone, should have been set in the wall to support the girder.

August Brenstell, a fifteen-hundred-dollar Building Inspector, testified that he examined the Orchard Street building to determine on the cost of construction, and then looked at the plans.

Going back to the building he found there was a deviation in construction from what was stated in the plans. He said:

I found that there was a cellar excavated and walls filled up, which was not provided for in the plans. The plans were for a basement and five-story building, while, instead, there were six stories. The plans showed that the first floor beams should be two feet below the surface of the street, while they were level with the street.

The witness added that the iron girders rested on the walls, which were badly cracked, and some of the "templets" were missing. The window plans had been changed, and the wall between 153 and 155 Orchard Street was not properly bonded.

Inspector Ormsby was not called, because of an objection by Lawyer Levy that the evidence would be presented to the Grand Jury.

After testimony in regard to the arrest of Lennon had been given, Vreeland was recalled, and Mr. McIntyre read Section 514 of the laws relating to the Building Department. Vreeland then said that he was an architect, builder, and carpenter, and had drawn up plans and specifications for buildings in the annexed district in 1868.

Q.—Frame buildings were then chiefly erected? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Ormsby an architect for ten year? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Do you know as a matter of fact whether Ormsby knows anything about buildings at all? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—The man who checked the plans for the building says he could only afford ten minutes to examine the plans. A.—He was the best judge as to how long it would take him.

Q. (by Foreman Flagg)—But the lives of 300 or 400 people depended on these plans? A.—Oh, I can't say anything as to the length of time spent in examining the plans.

Q.—You have no responsibility in the matter at all? A.—No, Sir; not the least.

Q.—Then your signature on the plans practically amounted to nothing? A.—It was merely a matter of office routine.

Superintendent Brady described himself as a mason and builder who sometimes drew plans for buildings. He did not, he said, pass as an architect.

Q.—Did you ever approve of these plans? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Why did you not approve of them as the law requires? A.—There is a law by which my deputy is empowered to approve of plans in my absence.

Q.—Then you never saw the plans until the collapse of the building? A.—I never did.

The plans, the witness said, were filed on Nov. 16, 1894, and were received as Record No. 14,017. Waite marked the plans "O. K." Nov. 20, 1894.

Q. (by Foreman Flagg)—Do you, as a practical man, think that this is safe construction? A.—I should recommend strengthening.

Q.—But you consider it safe construction? A.—I consider it faulty construction.

Q.—Who should have called attention to flaws in the plans? A.—Mr. Waite.

Q.—Who is the negligent party in this transaction, and who is responsible for the collapse? A.—I think the person who made the calculation as to the weight should have called attention to the weak point in the plans.

The witness thus implicated the examiner and civil engineer who studied the plans. He thought the District Inspector negligent in not reporting defects in the plans. Waite, he said, could have examined the plans in twenty minutes.

Q.—Who has the appointment of the Inspectors? A.—I have, Sir. They pass an examination before a board of which I am Chairman. The board consists of nine persons, and the examination is an oral one. The result is arrived at from a man's general appearance and his intelligence in answering questions.

Q.—Did you appoint Ormsby? A.—Yes, Sir; early in 1893.

According to Ormsby's reports, the Superintendent said, he visited the Orchard Street building almost every day, and he read a report from Ormsby, which attributed the collapse of the house to the thawing of frozen walls.

Q.—Were there any deviations from the plans? A.—Yes, Sir. There was first a cellar 10 feet deep, where there was only to be an excavation sufficient to protect the beams in the bottom of the building. A six-story building was thus constructed, which should have been provided with fireproof halls and stairways, which were never contemplated.

Q.—Don't you think this was a very serious departure from the plans? A.—Undoubtedly, Sir.

Q.—Is an Inspector discharged when he makes a false report?. A:—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, an Inspector once made a made a false report about one of my houses, and I saw him afterward doing work for the department? A.—Any Inspector who makes a report with intent to deceive is always discharged.

In concluding his testimony, Superintendent Brady said that the entire character of the work in Orchard Street was careless, loose, and faulty. After the collapse he had the building closed up to prevent further disaster. Had this been done before, loss of life would have been prevented. He would not say that the Inspector's report was a true one, but he believed that Ormsby was competent to see that the plans were carried out and to superintend construction.

Inspector Kerby said that he was a practicing architect, and, while denying that he was a member of Kerby & Co., admitted that it was composed of his father and brother, and that they drew up the plans the collapsed building. He thought the plans were all right, and saw them before they were official documents.

The inquest will be continued to-day.

VETERANS ALL BECAME EXCITED

Mysterious Hint as to a "Deal" on the Question of Vacating the Essex Market Meeting Rooms.

The chamber of the Common Council was filled with veteran firemen, soldiers, and sailors yesterday, who were present to protest against the quarters they occupy in the Essex Market Building being taken for school purposes.

While the veterans are unanimous in not wanting to be ejected, there is a lack of harmony otherwise, and the evidences of it kept cropping out at the hearing until President Matthew McCullogh of the Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteer Veterans' Association accused Commander Lawrence Connor of Hans Powell Post, No. 339, G. A. R., of making a "deal."

Commander Connor said that he had not President McCullogh insisted that he had. The nature of the alleged "deal" was not apparent, as the two veterans scorned to go into details.

Dr. Louis Haupt, a Trustee of the Tenth Ward School, which wants all the market, said that as hundreds of children were without school accommodation, the rooms of the various veteran societies should be turned over to the school. Then President McCullogh arose and said that there was a "deal" on foot.

"A 'deal'! I a party to it!" gasped the Commander.

"Yes, a deal," solemnly reiterated the President.

"This is—" began the Commander.

"A 'deal,'" broke in President McCullogh.

"A 'deal,'" echoed Alderman Noonan. "I wish to state right here that the Aldermen on this committee have not been a party to any deal."

"I heard Commander Connor say to Trustee Haupt that there was a deal to—"

"To what? It's not so. I contradict him. Ask the Trustee," said the Commander, all in one breath, and the members of his post glared at the members of the Seventy-third.

"I don't know what the 'deal' was about, but I have my suspicions," said President McCullogh.

Chairman Goetz ruled that all further reference to "deals" were out of order, and a moment later the committee adjourned without taking any action. The trouble among the veterans arises from the fact that some of the societies will have to vacate their rooms and meet in the rooms of others.

A British Deserter Caught.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—Mrs. Thomas Jameson of Johnston sent her husband to Quebec two weeks ago to-day to transact business in her name. Jameson received $735 for her, and started for home, and, as he failed to reach here, it was supposed that he had deserted his wife.

It is now known that Jameson, who was once an able seaman on her Majesty's ship Pandora, was arrested in Quebec by an officer of that vessel, and has been held to await a court-martial in England, he having deserted the Pandora at Barbados. He will probably be sentenced to serve his entire term of enlistment, and in addition a long term of imprisonment.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN TROY

Another Light Thrown on the Recent Investigation.

THE COMMITTEE'S MINORITY REPORT.

Partisan Bias Prominent in the Majority Report upon Which the Senate Acted So Promptly.

ALBANY, March 11.—The following is the minority report of the special Senate committee which investigated the conduct of the Troy elections last year, signed by Senators Guy and O'Sullivan:

Many of the conclusions set forth in the majority report are wholly unwarranted by the facts, unsupported by the evidence, and display a spirit of personal animosity and partisanship which is greatly to be deplored.

We concur in the finding that serious evils connected with the franchise existed in the City of Troy during the years 1892 and 1893, the period covered by the committee's investigation; though much of the testimony adduced before the Senate committee was of a character which would not be accepted in a court of justice.

The value of the evidence presented before the committee was materially lessened by the fact that from the beginning to the end of the investigation the counsel at first selected by the majority of the committee, and who throughout had control of the direct examination of witnesses and the preparation of proof, assumed the attitude of a prosecuting attorney determined to make a case, rather than the proper attitude of the legal adviser of an impartial semi-judicial body.

But, though the able counsel selected by the minority aided in sifting the evidence by an intelligent cross-examination of witnesses, the direct evidence produced before the committee was such as had been carefully prepared by the majority counsel, who had announced beforehand his determination to convict. The injustice which characterized the conduct of counsel finds its reflection in the majority report, which is confessedly his work and evidently not the result of any careful and patient examination on the committee's part of the facts elicited during the investigation.

The violent prejudice displayed at all times by the counsel of the majority of the committee should have led them to accept with more caution the preconceived conclusions set forth by him in their report. While the evidence established beyond controversy many serious violations of the ballot law and a disregard for its plain provisions, it did not in most instances show any willful neglect of duty on the part of election officers, nor did it by any credible proof place the responsibility for such abuses upon any political party or individual or individuals, save the immediate perpetrators of the frauds.

More than half of the alleged frauds were proved to have occurred in districts which at each recent election gave the Republican ticket a majority, and it is but a fair inference that where the perpetration of fraud materially affects the result of an election, the party receiving the majority vote has been the beneficiary and the instigator of the fraud. It is but frank to say, however, though most of the frauds were committed in districts that gave a Republican majority, we do not think the Republican Party, any more than the Democratic Party, is chargeable with the evils which, in Troy as elsewhere, have been the outgrowth of defective ballot and Grand Jury systems.

The principal wrongful act alleged to have been committed was what is known as repeating. Evidence was given of most flagrant irregularities of this character. Amendments to the Corrupt Practice act, and also to the ballot law, were enacted by the Legislature of 1894, with a view to correcting this evil, by providing for the arrest at the instance of any single Inspector. Those amendments will doubtless have a salutory effect, but no effectual remedy can be provided which does not include such modifications and improvement of the Grand Jury system as will insure the selection of representative citizens as Grand Jurors, who will speedily indict this class of offenders.

An attempt is made in the majority report to fasten the responsibility for the alleged violations of law in the City of Troy upon a single eminent citizen of that city. Not only is such a finding utterly without the support of reputable evidence, but, it seems to us, is unworthy of the gentlemen composing the majority of the Senate committee. We do not deem it the province of this committee to either attack or defend individuals or to take part in the factional strife which may prevail in the City of Troy. It is the committee's duty, where the law has been violated, where crime has been committed, to report such facts to the Legislature and to suggest appropriate remedies. If individuals have been guilty of wrongdoing, the duty of visiting upon them the condemnation of the law rests with the prosecuting officers representing the people. At all events, this committee should not be made an agent for the advancement of the political ambitions of its counsel, or the persecution of his personal and political adversaries.

It was sought by the majority counsel of the committee to connect certain high police officials of hitherto good reputation with the existence of disorderly houses in the City of Troy, but the only witnesses produced on this point were of such degraded character and odious calling that, after an exhaustive examination of the witnesses, demonstrating the utter worthlessness of their testimony, the committee abandoned its investigation of the Police Department, and has held no further meetings.

While we think it unfair and unjust to hold any single individual responsible for the evils to which we have referred as existing during the years 1892 and 1893 in the City of Troy, if individual responsibility is to be charged upon any one, it should be upon the Mayor of that city, who during that period was the executive head of the local administration. If public officials were derelict in their duty they were public officials for whom he was responsible; if the law was violated it was because those for whom the Mayor was responsible and who were under his control failed to enforce the law. So keenly was this recognized by the citizens of Troy, that when the gentleman who held the office of Mayor during that period sought re-election in 1894 he was repudiated by his fellow-citizens in a most decisive manner. Yet, in the face of this fact, in insolent defiance of the expressed will of the people of Troy, in mockery of the finding in the majority report that future good government in that city depends upon a thorough reorganization of its Police Department, this Senate has, on motion of this Chairman of this committee, already passed a bill which, under the pretense of reorganizing the Police Department of Troy, has for its purpose the restoration to power of the ex-Mayor during whose administration all the evils proved occurred, and who has received at the hands of the people a vote of want of confidence.

This bill, known as the Troy Police bill, now before the Assembly, deprives the Mayor elected by the people of the power with which they have intrusted him and places the organization of the Police Department in the hands of men not elected by the people, but appointed by the ex-Mayor above referred to, and known to be but the creatures of his will.

At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities prominent citizens of Troy who were identified with the recent so-called reform movement came before the committee and protested against the enactment of this measure, which violates every principle of home rule and deprives the citizens of Troy of the right of self-government.

In view of the fact that the Senate has already, by the passage of the Troy Police bill, manifested its determination to deny to the citizens of Troy any adequate remedy for the evils from which they have suffered, it seems idle for us to recommend remedial measures. We do not accept the view of the counsel to the majority that nothing but depriving its citizens of the right of self-government will avail to cleanse it. The true remedy for inefficient, incapable, dishonest local government in the cities throughout the State is by avoiding legislative interference with their affairs, to let the people of each municipality feel the full measure of responsibility devolving upon them as citizens, realize that good government is dependent upon good citizenship, and that the remedy for all local abuses resis in their own hands.

Should this rule be adopted and the present system of pernicious special legislation abandoned, we have no fear but that the City of Troy will demonstrate its ability to wisely and creditably manage its own affairs and maintain the position it has always occupied among the municipalities of this State.

The majority report was submitted to the Senate last week.

MRS. AUBREY SUES FOR DIVORCE

The Plaintiff a Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller—Outcome of a Runaway Match Five Years Ago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Pauline Cony Aubrey, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, has applied to the Circuit Court for a divorce from her husband, James Matthew Aubrey, Jr.

This is the outcome of the runaway match which startled Chicago society in March, 1889. It will be remembered that the couple were married in Milwaukee March 19, 1889. Miss Fuller was eighteen years old at the time, Aubrey was twenty-two. A short time before Chief Justice Fuller had gone to Washington to take his seat on the Supreme Bench. Miss Fuller had been in Washington, but returned to Chicago on the pretext of visiting friends.

The marriage was a surprise to the families of both young people, and not many months after became the source of chagrin and sorrow through the flagrant excesses of the young husband. For a year or more Mrs. Aubrey has been living with her parents, unable longer to bear her husband's conduct.

Mrs. Aubrey in her bill says that her husband contracted the liquor habit, and to that she attributes all her domestic difficulties. She says she was compelled to leave her husband and take refuge with her father. The couple have two children—Melville Cony Aubrey, five years old, and Mildred, four years old. The Court is asked to exclude Aubrey from participating in any manner with the education or control of the children. Mrs. Aubrey says she has means to care for them.

Aubrey is at present in Chicago, where he has been served with a process. A short time ago he experienced difficulty over a board bill at Sioux City. It is claimed that he represented himself as an official of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and in this manner obtained credit at a hotel. His father-in-law, it is claimed, has been put to a great deal of trouble over some of Aubrey's proceedings in regard to financial matters. Aubrey has held several important positions in railroad work, but the bill says that owing to his behavior he has been unable to retain them.

DISAPPOINTED BY THE MAYOR

NO APPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE EXPECTED.

Mr. Lauterbach Called Again in the Interest of Harmony—Mr. Sleicher Takes Charge.

It was believed that Mayor Strong would make several appointments of Commissioners of Education yesterday, but he said early in the day that he would announce no appointments. In the gossip, it is conjectured that, among those who will be retained of the present board, will be Robert Maclay and John L. N. Hunt.

When Mayor Strong finished his day's work in the Mayor's office he went up town in a cab with Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Lauterbach has been anxious for some time to bring about harmony in the local Republican Party. He has frequently been a caller on the Mayor. So far, his visits have been unproductive of harmony.

Mayor Strong may announce his Dock Board selections this week, and perhaps name a successor to E. C. Sheehy, Commissioner of Charities and Correction. He may also appoint a successor to James J. Martin, Police Commissioner.

John A. Sleicher, the new Supervisor of the City Record, W. J. K. Kenny's successor, took charge of his new office at noon yesterday. No other changes are looked for in this office for a few days at least.

When asked about the Kern Excise bill, which practically introduces the Dow, or Ohio, law in this State, and abolishes the present Excise Commissioners, the Mayor said:

"Do you think that would be very much of a crime? I suppose the gentlemen of the Excise Board would not like it."

As to the Kern Excise bill, Controller Fitch said:

"This bill provides that half of the money collected for licenses be paid into the State Treasury and the other half into the County Treasury. At present we are preparing to lay out $50,000,000 on a rapid-transit system and other very costly public works are projected, and if the Legislature, after permitting these vast expenditures, curtails the city's income by passing such a measure as the Kern bill, the city's credit will not be as high as it is to-day.

"We need the very highest credit when we set out to borrow $50,000,000, so I hope that the Legislature will do nothing to reduce the city's income. The Kern bill is objectionable in other ways, as it directs the issuing of licenses to anybody who has not been actually convicted of felony, and makes no limit to the number of saloons, but it should be defeated for the one reason that it reduces the income of the city.

"This is a time when the city needs every dollar obtainable. The Trustees of the charitable institutions which now profit by the Excise Fund are said to be strongly opposed to the bill. Should the bill become a law, these institutions would probably suffer, as money would have to be raised by direct taxation to provide for the amounts they now receive. The Board of Estimate might not be so liberal then."

There are stories to the effect that the Commissioners of Accounts have made "discoveries." They have made a few reports to the Mayor. It is a fact that the Commissioners of Accounts have not as yet made a careful examination of the Dock Department or any of the other departments wherein great disclosures are looked for.

Major Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, has appointed Nicholas S. Knox, a Republican, in his office as a register at $1,400 a year. He succeeds Charles J. McCormick, a Tammany man.

Christian M. Siebert of 406 West Seventy-sixth Street has been appointed an assistant in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts at $1,200 a year, and Theron Davis a stenographer at $1,200 a year.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield said yesterday, in explaining the fact that appointments are not being made very rapidly in his office:

"I do not know how many appointments I have power to make. The number of applications which I have received takes up so much of my time that up to the present I have had opportunity to do little else than consider them. I have been told that I can make somewhere from 1,000 to 1,100 appointments, but I really do not know positively. The civil service law covers a large number of places in this department.

"Some of the people who come around here expect that I should have turned out every man in this department who held office when I became Commissioner of Public Works.

"These men will be among the disappointed ones. I am looking for good men. I want to give the people of New-York the very best results I can for their money. Before I make many more appointments I will abolish some of the useless offices which I know exist, and thus cut down the pay roll somewhat. I have already abolished a few offices and expect to be able to abolish more. I want it understood that I am not going to run the Public Works Department for the benefit of any one but the citizens of New-York."

SPEED OF TROLLEY CARS

Thirteen Brooklyn Aldermen Bend the Knee to the Railroads.

SIX, EIGHT, AND TEN MILES AN HOUR

Rate Reduced Only Within a Mile of the City Hall and Ferries—"Inspectors Too Costly," Say Accidentals.

Brooklyn's Accidental Board of Aldermen, at their regular meeting yesterday, adopted an ordinance regulating the speed of the trolley cars in that city. They paid no consideration to the appeals of the public, but they did listen to the demand of the railroad magnates.

The report of the Committee on Railroads was stubbornly fought by five Aldermen, who were in favor of giving the people a less rate of speed so that human life would not be sacrificed. But the cold thirteen were again on hand, and they triumphed in the interest of the railroad companies.

The five Aldermen who fought against great odds in the interest of the people were Aldermen Clark, Hess, Leich, Vollmer, and Walkley.

The cold thirteen who voted to give the railroad companies all they demanded were Aldermen Cary, Colson, Cohn, Droge, Dunn, Guilfoyle, Haubert, Hennessy, Jahn, Kautz, Roeder, Wallace, and Walsh.

Alderman McGarry was not present at the meeting.

The Railroad Committee at its meeting last Friday night, which was carried on so secretly that no citizens were present, but to which the Presidents of the railroad companies were invited, voted for an eight mile an hour rate of speed. But when the report was handed in yesterday it called for a ten mile an hour speed, and placed a penalty of $5 on the motormen who exceeded that rate.

The report, which was signed by Colson, Cary, and Haubert, specified that the rate of speed within one-half mile of the City Hall and ferries should be six miles an hour; within one mile of the City Hall and ferries the speed was not to be greater than eight miles an hour, while in all other parts of the city ten miles was to be the maximum. No stoppages were to be made in blocks 300 feet or less in length, and in blocks 300 feet or longer a stop was to be made at the middle, where a pole was to be erected with the sign "Trolley station."

The trolley cars must all come to a full stop before crossing the tracks of a steam railroad and must slow down to a four-mile-an-hour rate when crossing intersecting tracks. No more than three passengers are allowed to stand upon the front platforms; cars are to be licensed, and the police are to enforce the laws.

Alderman Walkley had a minority report, making the maximum rate of speed eight miles an hour. Alderman Clark's substitute called for eight miles an hour and for the appointment of fourteen Inspectors, whose duty it should be to see that the cars do no run at a greater rate of speed than that allowed by law.

"The report of Alderman Colson," said Alderman Walkley, "is no report at all, because the present rate of speed is ten miles an hour, the same rate that has caused the loss of so many lives."

Alderman Leich said that, as there were three reports, it was only right to take them up section by section. Alderman Colson objected.

"The ten-mile-an-hour rate," said Alderman Walkley, "has cost 103 lives, and 407 persons have been maimed. The people demand a reduced rate of speed, and the report of the majority is not in the interest of the people."

"The report has been altered since it became the property of the board," said Alderman Leich, "and a certain section has been erased. As it is important that we vote intelligently, I move to lay the question over for one week."

The motion was defeated by a vote of 13 to 5.

Alderman Clark said his substitute was in line with the recommendations made by two Grand Juries, and that it was what the people wanted.

"I hope Mr. Clark's and Mr. Walkley's resolutions will be voted down," said Alderman Haubert, who acts as the ringmaster for the Republican members of the board.

"Alderman Clark has made a fatal mistake in his substitute," said Alderman Cary, "as it provides for fourteen Inspectors. We do not want them. They will cost too much."

"It is not a question of the cost," replied Alderman Clark, "but a question of saving life."

Alderman Clark then made Alderman Cary show his true colors. "Will you vote for my substitute if I erase the Inspector's clause?" he asked.

"I do not think ten miles an hour is too much," replied Alderman Cary.

"Alderman Cary is a railroad company magnate and I'm not," retorted Alderman Leich.

"You are in favor of the railroad corporations," said Alderman Walkley, "and not in favor of the people. If you pass this ordinance in its present shape you will raise a cyclone of objections from the people that will make you sorry."

Alderman Walsh jumped up. "The votes we have taken on the questions of laying over and to reconsider show that the influence of the railroad corporation pervades this hall," he exclaimed.

This remark was received with applause by the spectators. But later in the day Alderman Walsh was won over by the very men he was denouncing, and voted for the ten-mile-an-hour ordinance.

"Well," said Alderman Cohn, "there is is one thing that you ought to do. If you cannot get what you want, take what you can get."

"How much did you get?" shouted Alderman Leich.

"You'll never know," laughingly responded Alderman Cohn.

Alderman Leich then moved to lay the reports upon the table. When the active Aldermen discovered that some of their number were voting for this motion, believing it was for the majority report, there was a lively scene. The erring Aldermen soon saw their mistake, and changed their votes, while Alderman Leich sat back in his chair and smiled at the thought that he had almost caught the corporation Aldermen napping.

"If that motion had been carried," shouted Alderman Haubert, "it would have defeated the whole matter to-day."

Alderman Guilfoyle wanted to know by what right the committee's report had been tampered with, after it had become the property of the board.

Alderman Colson said he did not have time to answer. The vote on the majority report was taken, and resulted in 13 to 5 in favor of it.

The ordinance will now go to Mayor Schieren for his consideration, and he will be called upon either to approve or to veto it.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Roeder that the Fire Commissioner be allowed $1,000 to purchase horses.

"I move its reference to a committee," said Alderman Cohn.

"That is mere spite," said Alderman Roeder. "Alderman Cohn went to the Fire Commissioner and asked for some patronage. When he did not get it, he said he would see that all bills were referred to a committee."

"I deny it, and call for a retraction," replied Alderman Cohn.

"I refer you, Sir, to the Fire Commissioner," said Alderman Roeder.

The resolution was adopted.

DEMERITS OF FENDERS.

A Substitute Answering All Requirements Should Be Demanded.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, at a meeting held last Saturday, recommended the adoption of the most improved form of fenders for street railroad cars. It is left to the judgment of each corporation to select such device as it considers the most improved, combining the elements of simplicity, practicability, and safety.

The time has now arrived for some one to put himself on record as opposed to any form of fender, claiming any and all as impracticable, and advocating a substitute which will answer all requirements. The public demands a device that will positively save life and not mutilate the body.

It has been argued that a front fender is the safest if the person endangered is standing erect or crossing the tracks, whereas a fender under the car is safer if the person is lying or in the act of falling. This latter view proves a fallacy, as a limb easily becomes secured under a fender if the fender is rigid on the car, and it is equally as dangerous if it is an automatic device, for the fender, while in the act of dropping to the street level, is moving forward in the same ratio as the momentum of the car body, and therefore acts as a scoop and carries upward upon it only such portion of the body of the person as may be above its forward centre line, and, should the bulk of the person be below the centre, it will be crushed underneath it.

It is also contended that the semi-automatic fenders and similar devices can be lowered to a desired position by assistance of the motorman in time to avert accident, while on the other hand practical railroad men contend that motormen are already taxed heavily and do not have sufficient time to devote to it, as they require their best efforts to operate the emergency reverse lever to bring the car to an abrupt stop, and also must press the foot plate which releases the sand-box lever and allows the sand to fall on the tracks, which acts as an additional brake on the wheels.

It is equally true that the motorman has these important duties to perform in an incredibly short time, and he is to be congratulated whenever he retains enough self-possession to master the situation.

To arrive at a solution of the problem it is necessary to go to the root of the evil—the roadbed—for it must be admitted that it is impossible for a human mind to invent any form of fender that will travel smoothly over an interrupted surface. Therefore, the remedy must first come in the form of improved condition of the space between the tracks. The ideal roadbed should be Belgian blocks, evenly secured, or, preferably, of asphalt.

It must next be observed that a car running at an average rate of speed, even though the motorman concentrates all his energies on the reverse lever and the sand-box device, cannot be stopped short of fifteen feet. The front wheels of the car truck are about seven feet back of the dashboard line, and a fender projecting fully three feet in front of it makes a total of ten feet from the front line of the fender to the forward wheel of the truck. Now, these ten feet are entirely lost when a fended is employed, but they are very valuable distances in overcoming the momentum of the car, for in ten feet many lives are saved.

The natural inference therefore, is that a device placed as far as possible from the front line of the car, and one that entirely shields the front wheels, is the safest.

The natural inference, therefore, is that should be sufficiently elevated above the surface of the street to allow a human body to pass under freely.

An ideal condition of roadbed, car, and safety device would be, first, and principally, a smooth surface road, a car body sufficiently elevated, and a wheel guard attached rigidly to and in front of and entirely around the trucks, reaching within one and a half inches of the ground, allowing that space for the oscillation of the car truck. This means a complete inclosure of the wheel system and, with a life-saving guard at the forward end of the truck running freely over a uniform roadbed, would positively discount liability of accident.

F. C.

"MURDEROUS SPEED."

Brooklyn Authorities Denounced by an Indignant Citizen.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Mayor, the Aldermen, and the press seem bent on keeping their eyes shut to the real and only thing that converts an innocent tram-car into an infernal juggernaut. Here is our worthy Mayor setting policemen to time the speed of the trolley cars and arrest the motormen (poor devils, who must obey their masters or be set adrift,) should the car be running over ten miles an hour, and yet this very ten miles an hour is itself a murderous speed! So is six miles an hour, or even three for a car that weighs seven to eight tons. No cars of this enormous weight has any business at all in our streets; for if run at safe speed it could go at only about two miles an hour, which would be of no more use to the public than an ox-team. What folly then to talk of "limiting" the speed of such cars!

Fifteen miles an hour for a one-ton car would be no more dangerous to persons in its way than a two-mile an hour speed for a car weighing eight tons. The old horse cars that weighed less than three tons were by the city ordinance limited to a speed of five miles an hour; and we have a right to accept this momentum as fixing the danger line beyond which to pass is the "reckless driving" which renders the culprit liable to arrest and imprisonment or fine.

This momentum established by law, is indicated by the figures 15; for, by multiplying 3, the weight, into 5, the speed, we get 15 as the product or momentum. But suppose the car to weigh but one ton, and its speed fifteen miles an hour; the result is the same; for multiply 1 (the weight) into 15, (the speed,) the product or momentum is also 15. In other words, the light one-ton car running at fifteen miles an hour could be brought up suddenly and within the same limits as the ponderous eight-ton car could be, though running at a speed of only two miles an hour. This must be plain to even the most ordinary comprehension.

What nonsense then—what worse than nonsense—for the Mayor and the press to talk about "Speed," the little devil, while "Weight," the big devil, and the real one behind "Speed," keeps on grinding bones, crushing skulls, and pressing out the life blood of the innocents!

Nothing is so maddening to one impatient of the sickening horrors around us as to see "the Paladium of the people's rights"—"the untrammeled press"—with its eyes filled with dust and its ears stuffed with cotton, knocking and kicking all about, but beating only the empty air, which resounds inanely to its fatuitous screams of "Less speed!" "Less speed!"

It is the deadly and "damnable" (I quote Parkhurst) momentum of the infernal trolley that is doing to death our poor unfortunates day by day in this accursed city of guilt, the authorities meantime doing practically nothing at all.

THADDEUS HYATT.

Brooklyn, March 8, 1895.

First Officer Ellis Percy Drowned.

Ellis B. Percy, first officer of the steamship Morgan City, was drowned at Norfolk, Va., Sunday morning while the ship was coming to anchor. A telegram announcing the accident was received here yesterday by Capt. Burdick, agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Steamship Company.

Mr. Percy was a nephew of Capt. J. B. Percy of the steamship El Dorado of the Morgan Line. He was a native of Bath, Me. His father is Captain of the ship Stannard, now on the way to San Francisco.

MANY LIKE SLATTERY

Priests and Nuns Who Have Left the Roman Catholic Fold.

SOME WHO ACHIEVED NOTORIETY

Cousy and Wharton the First in this Country — Maria Monk and Josephine Bulkley—Other Seceders.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In view of the remarkable experience which befell ex-Priest Slattery at Savannah week before last, his life having been endangered through the rage of a turbulent mob, it is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Slattery is not the first clergyman who has seen fit to sever his allegiance with the Roman Catholic Church and start out on a crusade against it.

Since the Diocese of Baltimore was founded, Nov. 6, 1789, there have been in the United States quite a number of recreant priests, as well as nuns, some of whom have achieved notoriety. The first Archbishop of Baltimore, John Carroll, had trouble with several of them as far back as 1792, the Revs. John Cousy and Charles Wharton, the latter of whom became a Protestant in his seventieth year, and died as such some ten years afterward.

Next came the celebrated priest William Hogan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Fourth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, whose actions not only carried his Bishop—the Right Rev. Michael Egan—to an untimely grave, but involved the parish in a long and disastrous schism, extending through twenty years, and covering the entire incumbency of both Bishop Egan and his successor, Bishop Henry Conwell. This ex-priest died about 1845, after having caused more religious excitement in the Province of Baltimore, and the See of Philadelphia in particular, than any other ex-priest before or since that period.

Almost coeval with his crusade, the celebrated Maria Monk, claiming to be an "escaped nun," held crowded houses in all the large cities, while she narrated the trials of the cloister. She died under distressing circumstances in the fifties, leaving to another woman, Josephine Bulkley, also an "escaped nun," from Emmittsburg, Md., the task of continuing her painful stories of cruelty and oppression—which Miss Bulkley, formerly a Sister of Charity, did by tongue and pen from 1855 to 1859. Neither of these women married ex-priests.

Father Gavazzi, an Italian, made himself conspicuous as a "reformer" in the forties; and, descending rapidly to this generation, Fathers McNamara of New-York, Gerdeman of Philadelphia, Hand of Wilmington, N. C.; Jacquemet of Charleston, S. C., and Slattery have passed into history as "reformed Catholics." Father Jacquemet, however, rejoined the Catholic Church on his death bed. His case involved Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore in not a little trouble.

The Archbishop, in 1874, yielded to the wish of Bishop Lynch of Charleston, and had taken Father Jacquemet on probation. Shortly afterward Father Jacquemet, while assistant rector of St. Peter's Church in Baltimore, visited a Presbyterian Church there and renounced Catholicism. Archbishop Bayley's position in the matter was so misunderstood, even by his friends, that he published an explanatory letter, showing the exact relations between himself and Mr. Jacquemet, who, a few months later, became reconciled to the Archbishop on his deathbed in Baltimore.

The case of Father Gerdeman of Philadelphia, in 1873, filled the press of both hemispheres, and is, no doubt, still remembered by hundreds. He was rector of the Holy Trinity Parish, Philadelphia, and became involved in a dispute with his Bishop, James Frederick Wood, which resulted in his withdrawal from the Roman Catholic communion. He married the organist of his church, and is still a practicing lawy

ORANGES MAY DECIDE BY VOTE

A Proposition to Submit the Question of Consolidation to the People at a Near Election.

ORANGE, N. J., March 11.—There are few people in the Oranges who have not now formed an opinion either for or against a consolidation of these places into one large city.

Augustus T. Grinsted, President of the Board of Education, said that he had not given the subject enough thought to express himself in the matter, except so far as to say that he believed all the Oranges would eventually become a part of Newark.

There are a great many residents, especially those who have some ambition in the direction of political preferment, who are keeping their views secret now and are waiting to see which is the popular side of the question before they espouse either. This is why the sentiments of some well-known men have not yet been published.

In connection with the proposed consolidation of the Oranges, or annexation with Newark, it has been proposed to submit the matter to a vote of the people by having the question affirmatively put on the ballots at the regular Fall or Spring election, the voter to cancel the question if he is opposed to it. In this event it is more than probable that the proposition would be carried through here, as a very great many people would place their ballots in the box without taking the trouble to look at them. Besides, it has been demonstrated that opinion on the subject is much more evenly divided than was at first supposed.

The opponents of a Greater Orange or a Greater Newark, therefore, will endeavor to have the proposition made in such a way, if placed upon ballots, that votes cast without any preference being indicated by the voter shall not be counted.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

One Great Orange.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

This being a consolidating age, as evidenced in "Greater New-York," "Greater Chicago," "Greater Boston," &c., and as union is strength, as most grandly and perfectly illustrated by the Union of the North American States, why resist the inevitable? Why not now make one great Orange out of the four small Oranges, and, adding to its many natural advantages, parks and other public improvements, make it one of the most charming and most desirable suburban cities in America?

This can be done if the pride and public spirit of the Oranges be not dead.

HENRY S. ALLEN, Taxpayer, East Orange, N. J.

New-York, March 9, 1895.

PLATE TESTS AT INDIAN HEAD.

A Representative of the Armor of the Oregon Passed On Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Naval Ordnance Board to-day tested, at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, an eighteen-inch nickel-steel Harveyized plate. The plate represents 315 tons of armor intended for the sides of the battle ship Oregon. Two shots were fired at the plate from a twelve-inch gun. The first had a velocity of 1,465 feet a second, and the second a velocity of 1,925 feet a second. The first struck the plate and broke up, only slightly scaling the surface of the plate. The second penetrated the plate nine inches and then broke. On this, the penetration test, the plate cracked from top to bottom. The plate was passed by the board, its quality being considered excellent.

One shot from a six-inch gun was fired at the Chase Gannt plate. This plate is chrome steel, cast on the body of an ordinary plate. The shot did not penetrate deeply, but cracked the plate badly. The owners of the plate expressed themselves as much satisfied with the result, but the board does not think that it compares favorably with the nickel-steel composition.

DEFEAT FOR DISCRETIONARY POOL IRWIN

The Supreme Court Sustains the Appointment of a Receiver.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—The Supreme Court to-day sustained Judge Ewing of the lower court in issuing an injunction and in appointing a receiver for George M. Irwin's "discretionary pool."

By the above ruling Broker Irwin must now surrender all his books and accounts to Receiver John D. Bailey. Steps will be taken immediately to have the injunction and receiver order made permanent. Mr. Bailey will then be able to ascertain whether or not there are any assets and now the money in the Irwin pool was lost. Irwin's attorneys refuse to discuss the Supreme Court decision.

With regard to the criminal cases, it is stated that their disposition is still in doubt. If Irwin's books reveal anything on which to substantiate the charges of misdoing, they will be pushed to an issue.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baltimore, March 11.—The oyster dredging schooner Ida V. Seward was capsized in Broad Creek, Talbot County, Saturday, and it is supposed the crew, consisting of seven men, were drowned.

Plattsburg, N. Y., March 11.—Charles Kirby, about twenty-four years old, shot and seriously, if not fatally, wounded Fred Case, about the same age, last night, and then turned the revolver upon himself with fatal effect. At the time of the shooting Case was walking with Kirby's sister, in Schuyler Falls. Kirby had forbidden Case to pay any attention to h's sister.

New-Haven, March 11.—The "Hooker Graduate Fellowship," of $900 annually, for two years, has been awarded in the Yale Divinity School, to Charles Snow Thayer of Westfield, Mass., of Amherst, '86.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 11.—The official bulletin to-day shows one death and three new cases of smallpox. Up to date there have been ninety-two cases and twenty-one deaths.

MANY MINERS ARE SUFFOCATED

A Score of Them Imprisoned in a Canadian Gold Mine—Five Dead Taken from the Pit at the Old Abe Diggings.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—Fire started in the shafthouse at the Sultana gold mine, fourteen miles from Rat Portage, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, this afternoon, and before the flames were noticed they completely enveloped the building. This, of course, shut off the air supply to the mine, in which were working twenty or twenty-five miners. A messenger who arrived from the mine at 8 o'clock this evening says that when he left, at 4 o'clock, four men had been brought up and a number of doctors were working over them in the hope of resuscitating them, but with small chances of success. The other men in the mine were certainly suffocated, as all the shafting and machinery were destroyed. It is only with the greatest difficulty that a man can be lowered into the mine to reach the bodies, as the only communication with the mine is a circuitous and somewhat dangerous sleigh trail. No further particulars are expected to-night.

SOCORRO, New-Mexico, March 11.—Information has reached this city that the fire in the Old Abe mine was under control Sunday afternoon and the rescuing party brought out the imprisoned miners, five of whom were dead. The names of the dead are not given.

ERASTUS WIMAN GETS A FRANCHISE

Can Now Build an Electric Road to Concord and South Beach.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 11.—The Edgewater Board of Trustees at a meeting held at this place this morning granted the application of the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company for the right to change the motive power upon its lines in the village from horses to electricity.

A franchise was also given to the Staten Island Interior Company, of which Erastus Wiman is the promoter, for an electric road to run from the village line at Tompkinsville to Concord, with a spur to South Beach. It was provided that the Midland Company should give other companies the right of way over its tracks in the Clove Valley, and that the common trackage district which has been created in order that all of the companies may reach the ferry at St. George be extended to include Van Duzer Street and Richmond Road as far as Beach Street.

The board will meet again to-morrow afternoon to consider the application of the Staten Island Electric Company for the right to build and equip with electricity the old Belt Line Road. The Midland Company, whose line now terminates at this place, put in a new application giving the company an outlet along St. Paul's Avenue to St. George.

HER HUSBAND GOT THE MONEY

He Bet on Races, Lost It, and Deserted Her—She Sues a Bank.

Mrs. Isabel S. Brown, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday brought suit against the Bedford Bank to recover on a check for $900, certified by that bank, which her husband collected without her consent or knowledge. The check was for her portion of her father's estate, and was made payable to Isabel S. Pinckney, as she was not married at the time. She indorsed the check, and marked "for deposit" on it.

At the request of Henry D. Brown, to whom she was then engaged to be married, she gave the check to him for deposit to her account in the Seventh National Bank of New-York. This was Oct. 18, 1893. She supposed the deposit had been made, and Oct. 26 following she married Brown. She said she often asked for her bank book, but never could get it.

Mrs. Brown ascertained that her husband had lost the money at the races. Then he left her. The words on the check, for deposit, had been erased. The case is still on.

Nothing to Say About Bluefields.

Gen. Barrios, the Nicaraguan Minister and Special Envoy to Great Britain to adjust the Bluefields controversy, arrived on the Umbria yesterday. When seen at the Victoria Hotel, he said that his coming had no political significance. He declined to speak in relation to the Bluefields matter, other than to say that it had all been adjusted, and that the disputed territory is now a portion of Nicaragua. He is here on a leave of absence, and will return to England in a few weeks.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...6:16|Sun sets...6:08|Moon rises...8:15

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:24	8:52	2:11	2:07
Governors Island	8:47	9:16	2:45	3:08
Hell Gate	10:40	11:09	4:13	3:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bratten, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Rio, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Cape Haitien	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Alvena, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:0..0 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) March 12.—Ailsa, Port Limon, March 4; Allianca, Colon, March 4; Angerton, Gibraltar, Feb. 22; Berlin, Southampton, March 2; Laleham, Gibraltar, Feb. 20; Manitoba, London, Feb. 28; Ontario, London, Feb. 25; Rhyniand, Antwerp, March 2; Runic, Liverpool, March 1; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 4; Spain, London, Feb. 24; Viola, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Seneca, Havana, March 9; Weimar, Bremen, March 3.

THURSDAY, March 14.—Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 28; Kansas City, Swansea, March 1; Straits of Magellan, Gibraltar, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, March 15.—Britannic, Liverpool, March 6; Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 3; Saale, Southampton, March 7.

SATURDAY, March 16.—City of Para, Colon, March 8; Lucania, Liverpool, March 9; La Gascogne, Havre, March 9; Monomoy, Swansea, March 2.

Arrived—New-York Monday, March 11.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Aux Cayes Feb. 22, via Fortune Island, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Yager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico March 2, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Callego, (Span.,) Aralucea, Cabairien March 6, with sugar to order—vessel to C. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jessmore, (Br.,) Rains, Tampico Feb. 26, via Saguala Grande, with mdse. to William Johnston & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demerara Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Ask, (Nor.,) Rosenkilde, Gibara 5½ ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre March 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Ship Alcidos, (of Liverpool,) Dart, Shanghai Dec 3, via Hongkong, with mdse. to Smith & Schipper—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Antoinette, (of Liverpool,) King, Powey 67 ds., with china clay to order—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Essex, (of New-Haven,) McLure, Port Spain Jan. 14, via Bermuda, with asphalt to Trinidad Asphalt Company—vessel to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Nassau 17 ds., with phosphate to order—vessel to James F. Brett.

Brig Plover, (of Barbados,) Fanning, Pernambuco Jan. 23, via Barbados, with sugar to Allerton D. Hitch—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NE., moderate breeze, snowing, and thick.

Sailed.

SS Paula, for Dover for orders; Finance, for Colon; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Fort William, for West Indies; Jamaica, for Puerto Cortez.

Spoken.

Ship Fort Stuart, (Br.,) Capt. Fletcher, from New-York Dec. 22 for Hongkong, was spoken Jan. 22 in lat. 2 N., long. 29 W.

Notice to Mariners.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board, Third District:

The heavy floating ice in New-York Lower Bay having disappeared, the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, Nos. G 1, G 2, G 3, G 4, G 5, and G 6, have been relighted. The electric buoy on Southwest Spit, No. 12, will not be relighted till further notice.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 11.—SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aikenhead, from Trieste, &c., for New-York, passed Gibraltar March 3.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from Bremerhaven for New-York, passed Dover March 9.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Hamburg March 7 for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinclage, from Cuxhaven, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. at Ymuiden March 9.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York Feb. 20, arr. at Manchester March 9.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Lisbon March 9.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York March 9.

SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Flott, from New-York Jan. 22, via Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arr. at Santos March 2.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New-York Feb. 17 for Oporto and Naples, arr. at Leixoes March 5.

SS Achilles, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New-York Feb. 17, for Singapore and Hongkong, arr. at Algiers March 6.

SS Baron Ardrossan, (Br.,) Capt. Corning, from New-York Jan. 17, via St. Michael's and Port Said, arr. at Calcutta March 9.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Feb. 27 for Dover, (for orders,) passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from Japan and China, via Suez, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York March 8.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, from New-York, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York, via Algiers, Genoa, &c., arr. at Constantinople yesterday.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on lady; best city reference; no cards. 326 East 37th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good references. 164 West 36th St., near 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress and chambermaid; first-class city reference. 419 3d Av., care of Mrs. A. Davis; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city references. 352 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; has best of reference. 223 East 58th St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; comes well recommended. 247 East 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, after 10, at 309 East 76th St., Kimmel's bell, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best city reference from last place. 201 East 26th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 125 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good sewer; city references; would go to country. Callaghan, 70 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl to assist as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 407 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. H. Paigesy, 222 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable woman; in private family; best city reference. B. C., Box 806 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced girl as chambermaid in private family; best references. 308 West 54th St., Spillane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. 224 East 27th St., ring Humphrey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid. 254 East 60th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as second chambermaid. M. M., 644 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By Swede as plain cook, kitchenmaid, or to do do general housework; city references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city or country; good references; wages, $25. Mrs. Bourdon, 247 West 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; best reference from last place. 800 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

COOK.—In a small private family; English Protestant; best city references. M. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and good baker; best city reference; willing to do coarse washing. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent women in private family; long city references. F., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—In a plain private family; city reference. 582 9th Av., top floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class young woman; best city references from last place. 835 8th Av.

COOK.—By experienced girl as good cook in private family; good city reference. 2,353 8th Av., Glenn's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; daily or monthly; no objection to country; best reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St. Fitzpatrick.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to assist with washing; good reference. 154 West 18th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls to go together; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; city or country. 149 East 32d St., ring fourth bell; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; no objection to going to the country with a family; best city reference. 328 East 21st St., one flight up.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an American woman as excellent cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; reference. 200 West 28th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By woman as excellent family cook in private family; can give good city reference. 139 West 60th St.; ring Haffernan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in a private family; willing to assist with little washing; best city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German and French cook; has friend who is first-class waitress; no objection to country or boarding house. 217 East 59th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a small private family; assist with wash; best city reference. A. K., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as plain cook; will wash and iron; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. 876 6th Av., third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent to get up fine dinners and lunches in style; fine baker; delicacies, entrées, and desserts; A1 reference. Otilia, 162 East 23d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls living together; one as first-class cook and the other as first-class waitress; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 148 East 97th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook, other as chambermaid; in private family; good reference. 424 3d Av., care of Mrs. Brown, third floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; four years' city references. 114 East 41st St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook; do plain washing; small private family; city or country reference. 306 West 39th St.; ring twice.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook and waitress; four years' city reference; no cards. 146 West 62d St., Adams's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young German-American girl as cook and to do plain washing; good city reference. Mrs. Peebles, 309 East 65th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young woman as cook and to do plain washing; best city reference. 39 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 134 West 62d St., Kennedy's bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook, with first-class references, in private family. Call, Tuesday, 405 Park Av., near 54th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 175 East 75th St., care of Mrs. Hever.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; highest references; eight years at last place. 10 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; is disengaged the first part of the week; is a good laundress and housecleaner; good reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning by day; city reference. 1,174 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; go out by day washing, ironing; take home. Goffigan, 202 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; first-class; accustomed to work for the elite only; desires more customers by the day, or at home; evening and street gowns; very stylish; have made for leading professional women; will remodel like new; highest reference; $3 day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker, a few more customers at $1.75; perfect fitter; tailor's system; best reference. Miss M., care of Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by the day, week, or month; $1.50 per day; good city references. L. M., care Mme. Cotte, 205 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian dressmaker wants a few more customers; any kind of dress made, from $10 up; sole agent for the French corset Royal. 164 West 23d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, just arrived from Paris, as governess to children; speaking perfect German and French. 1,523 1st Av., candy store.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German, good references, as governess or lady's maid. Rhane, 235 East 87th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young German lady as nursery governess; city reference. E. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Small private family; Danish girl; 22; five years here. 346 9th Av. Nielsen.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; willing and obliging; no objections to country; reference. 117 2d St., Brooklyn; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do general housework in private family. 313 East 106th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in private family; good reference. 238 West 10th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as lady's maid to an elderly lady; over ten years' highest of city references. S. A. S., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; best reference. Madeline, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. L. M. A., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. L. M. A., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young French girl as lady's maid, or as maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best Paris and city references. Louise, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; speaks French and English; best of city reference. 131 West 35th St., care of M. Duckardt.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With highest references; or as invalid's nurse; willing to travel abroad. 10 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; competent; understands all duties; good city references. E. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; best city references; speaks four languages; with lady for traveling. E. W. D., 224 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class dressmaker and seamstress as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; reference. A. D., 47 Clinton Place.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—Assist with other light duties; experienced and trustworthy; long years' reference; town or country. 228 East 45th St.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; to go to Europe; best city references. C. B., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; used to traveling; good seamstress; excellent references. 227 8th Av., near 22d St.

MAID.—By intelligent Scandinavian girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; willing to travel; best city references. M. C. K., 177 West 79th St.

MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; experienced traveler; best of references. 639 6th Av., top floor.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; best city reference. K., Box 868 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands gentlemen's collars and shirts; excellent washer of flannels; reference; city or country. 128 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as second laundress in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 45 East 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class colored laundress to do small washings at home; mending if required. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; reference. 236 East 54th St., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By responsible person as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. G., Box 21, 604 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—In small family; good city reference; country preferred. 231 East 34th St., Read's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; in small family; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 1,880 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 336 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress. 215 East 40th St.; ring M. Kelly's bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person, capable of taking entire charge from birth; five years' city reference. 4 East 46th St., present employer's.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take charge of baby from birth; good reference. Call, for two days, 321 West 44th St., ring two bells.

NURSE.—By a reliable English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; excellent city reference; or would wait upon elderly lady. Address only for one week, Mrs. Mulholland, 347 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; one that is capable of taking entire charge from birth; best city references; city or country. S. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WET NURSE.—By healthy woman, a baby to nurse; best of reference. 636 2d Av., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes place for a French woman of unusual ability; thoroughly competent to care for children; or would travel with a lady; well educated, trustworthy, and refined; many years' references, besides personal one. 123 West 73d St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent North German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children over two; good reference; would like to travel to Europe. A. M. U., 12 West 84th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent experienced nurse; ten years' references from the very highest families, who can be seen; middle-aged; excellent seamstress. 11 Clinton St., Brooklyn, for three days.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children not under three; Christian American family; good reference. Care of Mrs. Gebauer, 217 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By a young, well-educated Swiss girl, aged 17, speaking three languages, light position as nurse to growing children not under three years of age; good references. F. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By French Protestant person as competent nurse for growing children; experienced; good sewer; good city reference. Marie, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated girl, speaking French and German, with best city references; no objection to going to Europe. J. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By French Protestant as nurse for growing children or as maid for young lady; good sewer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Julia, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By refined Canadian young woman as experienced nurse; infant's or children's; or as maid to invalid lady; kind, patient. Mary, 135 West 28th St.; ring bell.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced and capable English Protestant as invalid's or elderly lady's nurse; good seamstress; good reference. Capable. Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By competent North German as nurse or maid with family going to Europe; excellent sailor; good packer. Can be seen, from 11 to 2, at 104 East 30th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infants' nurse or to young children; city or country; city reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German American for one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young Swedish girl as parlormaid; in private family. 628 5th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a neat Swedish girl as excellent waitress and parlormaid; private family; wages, $18 to $20; best city references. P. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; can do chamberwork also; has first-class references and lady can be seen: 138 West 52d St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 309 East 60th St.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—Can fill butler's place; best city references. S. P., 222 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress. 14 West 45th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; best of city references; city or country. 573 3d Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman some family washing or to go out by the day; best of city references. Laundress, 163 West 66th St., third floor, back.

WASHING.—By a Swedish laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; nice sunny yard; best of references. Mrs. Pyer, 67 East 106th St.

WASHING.—By a reliable woman, to go out by the day or week. Call, two days, at 307 East 63d St., ground floor.

WASHING and IRONING.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing by the day or week. 338 East 33d St., two flights, back.

Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW DESIRES POSITION for her daughter (17 years) in a small private family as nurse or wait on ladies. Mrs. Collins, 356 West 43d St.

DOMESTIC WORK.—By respectable woman to do domestic work; highly recommended. Rollen, 291 Elizabeth St.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish graduate at residence or home; highest references. Mrs. Gethaar, 109 West 40th St.

MANICURE.—Few more customers at her home or their residence. 43 East 20th St.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; thoroughly experienced; middle age; understands the business in all branches; or charge of bachelor apartments; best of city references. W. M., Box 835 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly understands hunting and shooting things; city or country; total abstainer; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; good references; disengaged March 11. E. G., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city reference. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; understands his duties in every particular; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. T. F., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Englishman; aged 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; city references. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing, obliging; first-class city references. P. T., 1,062 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent Englishman, aged 35, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thirteen years' first-class New-York references. J. L., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 266 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By English butler; first-class servant; single hand or otherwise; good city and country personal reference. M. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thorough butler; understands his duties thoroughly; first-class references from England and America. H. B., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; good valet; best references from last employer. L. T., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND.—By young Frenchman; understands his duties; best city recommendations; references. R. R., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. E. B., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good personal reference. G. L., 139 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; married; age, 28; speaks French, German, and English; best Paris and city references. Louis, Box 221 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; capable of all his duties; good city references; good valet. H. H., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man; English; age, 34; ten years' first-class city references; personal reference. Rusell, 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—By competent butler in private family; best reference from last employer. Brown, 855 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man, with excellent references; willing to work hard. John Z., care of Mrs. Kern, 211 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; wages moderate; good references. Herbert Douglas, Box 804 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; personal references; good experience. Faulkner, 257 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 40; best of city references and long experience; in a first-class private family. J. B., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained middle-aged man; satisfactory personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; Swiss; 27; in a private family; five years' best city references. Pages, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; first-class city references. G. L., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a butler with good reference. Alfred Gatro, 110 East 41st St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler or valet; three years' reference from present employer

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Grain Markets and Moderate Speculation.

FOREIGN HOUSES FREER BUYERS

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets were generally higher through decreased supplies, while foreign houses were bidding quite freely, and the Western markets were better. A bullish Government report was also expected late in the day, and the outside speculators were covering to quite an extent, which gave considerable animation to the day's trading. Provisions were also doing better on continued free buying West and here. Cotton was active, but lower, on local realizing. Coffee was dull and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59¼@ 59¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅝@ 33½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51 @ 51¼
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5 15-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	12.00 @12.50
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @ 7.00
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅜@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.30 @ 9.45
Lead	3.10 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened excited and firm, advancing ¾c on higher cables, fair foreign buying, cold weather West, better Western markets, large decrease in visible supply, and local shorts covering, declining ⅝@⅝c on local realizing and an increase on passage of 1,440,000 bushels, rallied ⅛@¼c on foreign buying, and closed firm at ⅛@ ⅜c advance, with a fairly active trade. ....Spot was in fair export demand, but the advance of ¼c checked business. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Manitoba at 7½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 7½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, cash, 69⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¾c....Clearances hence, 56,613 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 75,246 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 31,673 bushels; in the interior, 395,692 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 378,423 bushels, or to 4,801,384 bushels, (3,740,579 bushels contract red and 27,256 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring), and 1,738,900 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,044,000 bushels, or to 77,717,000 bushels, against 74,508,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened strong and advanced ⅝@⅝c on higher cables, local covering, and on manipulation at the West; fell ⅛@⅜c on realizing, rallied ⅛@¼c on local covering, and closed firm at ¼@⅜c advance, with speculation more active. Spot was dull at ¼c advance, with moderate supplies. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at May price, in elevator; 9,000 bushels ungraded white at 51½c, delivered, and 50,000 bushels Chicago No. 3 yellow at 50¾c, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York....Receipts, 43,000 bushels; in Atlantic ports, 68,693 bushels; in the interior, 207,100 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,050 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 45,931 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 80,726 bushels, or to 336,064 bushels, (49,132 bushels No. 2 corn and 117,704 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 116,000 bushels, or to 13,792,000 bushels, against 19,348,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛c with corn and the West, eased off ¼c on local realizing, closed steady at ⅛c decline, with a dull trade. Spot were firm but inactive....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@33⅞c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¾c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c; track white, 35@35c; track white, 37@41c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 116,550 bushels; exports, 1,092 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 47,997 bushels, or to 519,921 bushels, (70,605 bushels No. 2 white and 201,587 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 177,000 bushels, or to 5,409,000 bushels, against 2,489,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@..	59⅝
May	2,570,000	60 @60 11-16	60⅛
June	....	@..	60⅛
July	2,420,000	60 1-16@60¾	60¾
August	330,000	60¼@60¾	60¾
September	25,000	60⅝@61	60⅝
December	60,000	63 @63⅛	63⅛
Total	5,665,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	510,000	50½@51 1-16	50⅝
July	325,000	50⅛@50⅝	50¼
September	25,000	50⅝@50½	50⅜
Total	860,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	25,000	33½@33¾	33½
April	....	.. @..	33½
May	80,000	33½@33⅝	33½
No. 2 white—			
March	....	.. @..	36⅝
May	....	.. @..	36½
Total	105,000		

FLOUR—Demand was more active and prices generally firm, with wheat. Sales, 20,200 bbls, including 3,500 bbls Spring patents, at $3.40@$3.60; 750 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.10; 800 bbls Spring straights at $3.25; 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$3; 1,000 sacks do, at $2.55; 1,800 bbls Winter patents at $3@$3.15; 300 bbls Winter clears at $2.50@2.75; 300 bbls Winter low grades at $2.50@2.65; 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.15, in sacks; 280 sacks Kansas straights, on private terms; 10,565 bbls City Mill patents, 7,525 bbls do, clear; 700 bbls do, No. 2, and 650 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 15,-993 bbls and 12,288 sacks; exports, 4,749 bbls and 7,014 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,600 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City paten ts	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet but steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60 @$1.70 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50 @52c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@49c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white, do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 93@95c for Western, and 99@ 99c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.11; white, $1.12@$1.13.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull but firm. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover is quite strong, although not active, or the business almost entirely in small lots on wants of the home trade. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a feeling that the market ought to be stronger on account of the sharp advance in lard; this will account for the expressions of several dealers who were without business for the day, and got their opinions from the surface. The fact of the matter was that there was quite as much disposition to sell at 26c for prime yellow as at any time lately, and business was at that price, while more desirable lots brought 26½c, and butter grade 27c. Absence of export demand, England and all points on the Continent, indifferent over our supplies here for the present, checks any disposition to sympathize with the hog product. The current business is altogether of a local character, more in buying for distributions as not expecting more favorable prices. Crude, in bbls, is at 22c. Sales are 154 bbls crude at 22c; 550 bbls prime yellow at 26c; 150 bbls little better grade at 26½, and 300 bbls butter at 27c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, is not offered under 17½c, in Texas, with 17c bid, while at Southeast coast sections 18c is bid, and 18½c asked.. COCOANUT OIL, is dull; Ceylon at 5.25c; Coehin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57 @80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 52 @53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—Oil opened, 107⅝; highest, 107¾; lowest, 106¾; closed, 107¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Buoyancy, which was spasmodic last week, but on the whole indicating growing confidence, was quite marked yesterday at the West and here. The former point had 2 or 3 large packers as buyers, while a leading packer, who had been on the bear side, stopped his tendency that way for the day, at least, although not coming in otherwise, as a support to operations on the long side. A good portion of the business yesterday was to cover short sales, yet with the turn for better prices, outside buying, which had held off for strong features, became pronounced and more general. There was little doubt but that the packers had ideas that the hog supplies were about to fall off, and with the rapid marketing of those to hand yesterday, at better prices, they encouraged the bull movement. Besides, a gratifying feature was the steady export movements to a fair extent, although for last week not in excess of those of last year. Pork at the West made an advance of 50c, lard 15 points, and ribs 15 points, followed by changes to lower figures, but by frequent reactions. The distributing business is also working in freer volume. The New-York market follows the West in prices, but is not at all lively as yet in the way of cash trading in lard, or for export either in the steam or refined product. The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,843 lb pork, 9,196,160 lb lard, and 10,302,475 lb meats; same time last year, 7,637 bbls pork, 10,712,412 lb lard, and 11,697,355 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week, 5,581 bbls pork, 8,500,948 lb lard, and 11,583,200 lb meats; same time last year, 4,801,384 bbls pork, 9,764,543 lb lard, and 9,697,303 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—With the West the market is up here about 17 points. There was not much demand, although a few bids for cash on export account were at a substantial advance. The rise was too sudden and sharp for important operations, exceeding materially any rates named on the few orders. The supplies of hogs had been taken up close at the West at higher prices, and their near offerings were not expected to be as large as those lately. Cash is at $6.90 bid and $7 asked, without sales. City steam is strong at $6.50, and more active; sales of 250 tcs at $6.50. Options—No sales; March closed at $6.97 nominal; May closed at $7.07 nominal. Refined is quiet and higher; Continent at $7.40; South American at $7.75; Compound lard is higher, and fairly active; quoted at $5.37½@$5.50. The West was up 18 points, reacted 8 points, while closing at essentially the outside prices of the day; March closed at $6.65; May was at $6.65 @$6.80, closing at $6.77@$6.80; July at $6.85 @$6.90, closing at $6.90.

PORK—Prices here were put up to conform to the advance at the West, where there was much more extensive buying by the packers, as encouraged by the stronger prices and moderate receipts of hogs. Sales here are 200 bbls mess for export. The West closed at $11.27 for March, while May was at $11.15@$11.47, closing at $11.47; July at $11.50@$11.62, closing at $11.62 asked. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12@$12.50; family mess, $11.50@$12.25; short clear, in lots, $11.75@$14.".0.

BACON closed at the best prices of the day, or at 18@20 points' advance, under liberal buying of two large packers. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.65 for March, while May was at $5.65@$5.77, closing at $5.77; July at $5.80@$5.90, closing at $5.90; September closed at $6.02.

CUTMEATS—City meats are stronger, with bellies held at ⅛c advance, and 12 lb are now at 5¾@5¾c, while for clear, boxed, 6¼c is bid. Sales of 1,000 pickled hams at 8c. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 4½c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 5¾@5⅞c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼c bid. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c for 10 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5½@5¼c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—The best grades of tierced are scarce and strong in price. Generally, the market is steady and moderately active. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Have further sold at $16.50 at the West for 400 bbls. Here $17.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS are stronger and in more active demand. Receipts of hogs at the West, 52,456 head; same time last year, 46,288 head. Chicago—Receipts, 36,000 head; active; higher; $4.05@$4.65; left over, 3,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,121 head; active; $3.80@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.15@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; higher; $3.95@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; opened strong; 5@10c up; $3.90@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,459 head; strong; $4@$4.45. Pittsburg—Active; $4.30@$4.55. Cleveland—Light avgrages and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Quotations here are 5⅝c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 5⅞@5⅞c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market stands on city, as through last week, at 4¼c bid and 4½c asked, with the exception of the sale noted in our previous report at 4 5-16c, beyond which there has been nothing done in many days. There is not enough country coming in to meet all wants, and the soap trade draws upon accumulations. They have, however, taken up, to help them out, a large lot of oleo oil, 800 tcs, low grade, which stock cannot be sold at present in its usual channels. This oleo oil was bought at 4 11-16c, which corresponds with the price of tallow; it is a question whether further supplies of it will form a feature to work against tallow. Large supplies of this oleo oil are held in Dutch markets, and for some time it has been feared that they would have to be sold at a price for the soap kettle, on account of the prolonged dullness in butterine. There have been sales of 75,000 lb country tallow here at 4½ @4¾c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is held higher, by reason of the advance in lard, and has a moderate inquiry; a lot of 100 tcs Western brought 8¼c; city is nominally 8¾c. Oleostearine is well sold up, and is strong at 7½c; sales of 225,000 lb at 7¼c. Oleo Oil—For a sale to the soap trade see remarks in connection with the tallow market.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with considerable trading on local account, chiefly in a scalping way, and prices at the close showing a loss of 8@10 points, while port receipts are expected to decrease. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 725 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6 3-16
Middling upland	5 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	1c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.72@5.73	5.77	5.72	1,600
April	5.72@5.73	5.78	5.72	5,900
May	5.75@5.76	5.82	5.74	61,800
June	5.75@5.76	5.82	5.74	88,800
July	5.78@5.79	5.84	5.78	8,800
August	5.82@ ..	5.88	5.81	48,300
September	5.86@5.87	5.93	5.86	4,900
October	5.91@5.92	5.98	5.91	10,200
November	5.96@5.98	6.01	5.96	2,000
December	5.99@6.00	6.05	5.99	1,800
January	.. @ ..	..	..	....
February	.. @ ..	..	..	....
Total				183,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2081	5750	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	7788	11588	..	..	..	..
Mobile	254	616	..	..	..	..
Savannah	1741	1206	..	..	..	..
Charleston	583	2739	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	412	249	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	841	1202	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	1040	..	..	..	..
New-York	1007	1108	..	..	..	..
Boston	1077	1687	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	61	746	..	..	..	..
West Point	300	746	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16145	28597	..	..	..	..
This day last week	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276
This day last year	8849	16209	14214	9695	7735	8286

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and 5 points lower, with trading confined to the room, and cables irregular. Havre was quiet at ⅜@ If decline, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfenning up. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 16⅜c for No. 7, and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Porto Cabello, 1,100 bags Maracaibo, and 257 bags unwashed Caracas, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 15.10c; May, 500 bags at 14.70; September, 500 bags at 14.70c; total, 1,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 15.05c; May, 1,500 bags at 14.75c; September, 500 bags at 14.75c; October, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 2,500 bags; total for day, 3,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.05@15.10	16.35@16.45
April	14.80@14.90	16.20@16.25
May	14.70@14.80	15.90@15.95
June	14.70@14.80	15.55@15.60
July	14.80@14.90	15.25@15.35
August	14.70@14.80	15.00@15.15
September	14.70@14.75	14.85@14.90
October	14.70@14.75	14.55@14.65
November	14.50@14.60	14.25@14.35
December	14.45@14.55	14.15@14.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	135,441	
Arrivals—Steamship Flaxman, Santos	29,806	
Steamship Flaxman, Bahai	4,467	34,272
Steamship Herschel, Rio	5,277	
Steamship Herschel, Santos	20,266	
		25,543
Total	195,256	
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	4,868	
Total stock in New-York to-day	190,388	
Total stock in Baltimore	80,735	
Arrivals, steamship Severn	18,009	
Total	48,735	
Deliveries Saturday	682	
		48,053
Total stock in New-Orleans	4,557	
Arrivals	....	
Total	4,557	
Deliveries Saturday	288	
		4,269
Total stock in other ports	....	
		52,322
Total stock in United States	242,710	
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 9	63,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 9	22,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 9	71,000	
Afloat from Europe to Feb. 28	10,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000	
		184,000
Total	426,710	
Same time 1894	462,979	

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do., washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara's	18½@21½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¾@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very firm and supply in good control, with demand fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand very good and a firm market reported, with stocks moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in active demand at full prices. Sales, 4,814 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c; 8,000 bags do, 95° test, at 2 3-16c, cost and freight; 150 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c; 5,463 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c, and 3,000 bags concrete, 85° test, at 2 3-16c....Refined advanced 1-16c generally, with a fair demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but 1/8c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅜	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4⅛	
Granulated	3	15-16@4	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4⅜	
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅜	
Powdered	4	3-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Un. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3⅞	@3 13-16	
No. 6	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3	5-16@3½	
No. 9	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Country advices are still very strong and holders are asking more money on some varieties. Choice pea have reached $2.05 in a few instances, and buyers have been unable to get best marks of medium to-day for less than $2. Marrows are firm, but demand is light, and sellers have secured no further advantage. Red kidney slow, with $2.10 a full rate for choice, closely picked stock. California lima are firmer under stronger advices from the coast. Considerable business has been accomplished in foreign beans, and prices are 2½@5c higher. Green peas dull. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.47½@$2.50; do, pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $2; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@ $1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 99c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—The market was unsettled on the fair receipts and some accumulations from last week. Trading did not improve to any extent, and was very moderate. Fancy Western creamery had sales at 19c, and buyers generally refused to consider any higher price, though there were some holders at 19½c. Low grades are quiet and weak. State dairy quiet and offered freely as quoted.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @14
Welsh, tubs, extra	17 @..
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh, tubs, seconds	12 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	19 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17½
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @13½
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @12½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @10
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @7½
Rolls, fresh, choice	12 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @16
Half-firkins, tubs, fancy	15 @15½
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @14
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	14 @15
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @ 9½
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	15 @..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	9 @14
Factory, firkins	7½@ 9
Factory, tubs	6 @ 8½

CHEESE—The market did not develop new features. The better grades of full cream were taken fairly at well-sustained prices, while less desirable stock was neglected and weak.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅝
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—The market declined to 14½c under pressure of large receipts, but at that price became steady, on quite an active business, speculative.

State and Pennsylvania	14½@..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	14½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	13½@14
Duck	35 @..

FRUITS, FRESH—Apples in large supply and mostly of red fruit, for which prices are barely steady. Greenings are relatively scarce, with slight sellers' favor. Cranberries steady. Oranges plenty, dull, and weak. We quote: Apples, Spitz, per bbl, $4@$5.50; do, Greening, $3.25@$4; do, Spy and Baldwin, $3@$3.75; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, Winesap, $4.50; do, russet, $2@$2.75. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$4. Oranges, Messina, per box, $1.25@$1.50; do, Valencia, per case, $3.25@$3.75; do, California, per box, $2.50@$3.25; do, Havana, per bbl, $3@ $4. Strawberries, Florida, per qt, 65c@$1.

FRUITS, DRIED—Jobbing trade in evaporated apples is fair, and the market holds firm, especially on prime and lower grades. Sun-dried arrive slowly, and do not lack customers. Chops firm. Cores and skins steady. Very few raspberries in first hands and the market is strong. Cherries and blackberries steady. Scarcely any inquiry for plums. California fruits are having a steady, good consumptive demand, but there is a liberal supply in store, and holders are meeting the demand promptly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 5¼@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 3¼@6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, 1@1½c; raspberries, evaporated, 22c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5¼@5½c; apricots, 6¼@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Snipe, Southern, fresh, per dozen, 75c@$1.25; wild ducks, canvas and red head, per pair, $1@$1.75; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 10@25c.

POULTRY, ALIVE—Four cars came in to-day. By conceding a little in the price of fowls and turkeys receivers found no difficulty in moving the stock, and the market closed steady. We quote: Fowls, per pound, 10@10½c; chickens, 10c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@10½c; ducks, per pair, 60c @$1; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 40@ 45c.

DRESSED—Receipts of fresh-killed poultry are light and the market shows a firm tone, but demand is not sufficient to support any advance in prices. Philadelphia poultry nominally steady, in the absence of fresh receipts. Western frozen poultry held firmly, and, while quotations cover the bulk of stock generally on offering, there are a few favorite lines of turkeys held up to 12½@13c, and occasional speculative sales at those prices are reported. We quote for fresh killed: Turke

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increased Activity and a Much Better Tone to Speculation.

LONDON A LIBERAL BUYER OF STOCKS

Further Advance in Sugar—The Reorganization Plan in Distilling and Cattle Feeding Well Received.

MONDAY—P. M.

The stock market was more active today and the tone of speculation was decidedly better. The heaviest trading was in Sugar, and it advanced almost without reaction from 99½ at the opening to 102¾, closing at 102½, a net gain of 3%. The short interest in the stock has been largely eliminated, but the manipulators seem determined on marking the stock up. In the absence of reports showing the condition of the property and its earnings it is impossible to dispute the assertion of insiders that the stock is worth at least 130. Those who trade in it are taking chances in a blind pool.

The developments printed in The Times on Sunday relative to the affairs of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, showing that the concern has earned at least $12,000,000 during the past four years, led to considerable buying on the supposition that with an honest management assured the company can do as well in the future and that the profits will reach the pockets of the shareholders. The plan of reorganization is favorably received, and it seems likely that practically the whole of the outstanding stock will be deposited with the committee without delay. The stock was in demand at the opening at 12¾@13, subsequently sold at 13⅜, was firm all day, and closed at 12⅝, a net gain of ¼, on sales of over 20,000 shares. The other industrials were dull and without feature.

There was a fair business done in the railway list, particularly in the international specialties. London was a liberal buyer, but it is thought that most of its purchases were for the short account, in view of the "settlement" which begins to-morrow. St. Paul was particularly strong on buying for both accounts. The amount of the coming dividend was the subject of much conjecture, and it was the prevailing belief that it would not be less than 1 per cent. New-York Central was under pressure early in the day, but it recovered most of its loss, and closed only ⅝ down. Uncertainty as to the coming dividend rate was the basis of its fluctuations. Louisville and Nashville was firm on London purchases. Baltimore and Ohio moved up to 54½ on buying by the Baltimore pool, but fell back to 53 at the close, the pool evidently being unwilling to take all offerings. The shares of the bituminous coal roads were higher on the better understanding among the managers of the roads serving the district. Anthracite stocks were also higher. Jersey Central advanced to 87, but closed at 86, a net gain of 1½. Lackawanna advanced 1⅝ and Delaware and Hudson ½.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was more plentiful. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $68,838,974, and the balances were $4,098,666. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $3,739.

In London call money was ½ per cent. short and three months' bills 1 1-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 7-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston, 25c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—50c premium bid; offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil.....1
American Sugar Refining.....1
American Sugar Refining pf.....3⅜
Bay State Gas.....1
Canada Southern.....1
Canadian Pacific.....1
Chicago & Northwest.....1¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....⅞
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....1⅝
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo.....¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1⅜
Manhattan Consol.....1
New-Jersey Central.....1
New-York & New-England, all in. pd.....1½
Southern Railway pf.....1
United States Leather.....¾
United States Leather pf.....1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....1⅝

DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas.....¾
National Starch 2d pf.....8

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull, particularly in the late trade. Prices, although still irregular, showed an advancing tendency. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s.1¼
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Tol. 6s....2
Erie 2d, cn. cts., stamped.....2¾
Nashville, C. & St. Louis cn.....1
Norfolk & Western gen. mortgage....1¼

DECLINED.

Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st cts....1
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf. inc.....1

Government bonds were steady, the only change being a decline of ⅛ for the 5s, registered. There was a sale on call of $7,000 4s, registered, at 110¾, and later one of $25,000 4s, coupon, when issued, at 119¼. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r		
4s, r	95	..
4s, c	110⅝	111
5s, r	112	112⅞
5s, c	115⅜	115⅞
Currency 6s, 1895	115⅜	115¾
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 6s of 1919 sold at 126¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22¼	23	22¼	23	23	23¾	200
American Express	113	113	113	113	111	112	231
*American Sugar Refining	99½	102¾	99⅜	102½	102½	102⅝	87,320
American Sugar Refining pf	95¼	96⅞	95¼	96	96½	96⅝	1,572
*American Tobacco	90	90	90	90	89	91	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9¾	3,328
Baltimore & Ohio	53	54½	53	53	52½	53½	175
Bay State Gas	13½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	3,620
Canada Southern	48	49	48	49	48¾	49¼	200
Canadian Pacific	38	38	38	38	37¼	38	250
Chicago Gas	72	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	2,045
Chicago & Northwestern	88⅞	89¼	88¼	90	90	88⅞	11,095
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70½	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞	3,605
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39	36	36	35½	36	410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	64½	65⅜	64¼	65	65	65⅛	25,104
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62½	62	62½	62⅜	62½	4,645
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¼	21¼	21¾	1,400
Consolidated Gas Company	131¼	131¼	130¾	130¾	130¾	132	533
Delaware & Hudson	123⅜	124⅞	123⅜	124½	124⅝	125	1,460
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157	157⅞	157	157⅝	157⅝	158	700
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12¾	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	20,150
Edison Elec. Ill. of N.Y	95⅞	96	95⅝	96	94	96½	110
General Electric	26¾	27¼	26¼	26¾	26⅞	27	3,100
Illinois Central	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	85½	20
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15¾	16	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¼	70½	70½	70½	70¼	70¾	110
Lake Shore	135¾	136½	135½	136	135¼	135¾	805
*Long Island Traction	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	285
Louisville & Nashville	48¾	48¾	47⅜	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	12,735
Manhattan Consolidated	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21½	21¾	200
Missouri Pacific	107¾	108⅞	107¾	108⅝	108	108¼	1,141
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19¾	20	18⅝	19	19	19⅛	6,000
Morris & Essex	21½	21½	21¼	21½	21¼	22½	200
*National Lead Company	160	160	160	160	..	..	100
*National Lead Company pf	30½	30¾	30½	30½	30	30¾	1,090
National Linseed Oil	84	84	84	84	83½	85	150
National Starch 2d pf	20	20	19¾	20	20	20	610
New-Jersey Central	15	15	15	15	14	16	100
New-York Central	84½	87	84	86	85¾	87¼	8,190
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	95⅛	95⅜	93½	94⅜	94	94⅝	15,644
New-York & New-Haven	30	30¾	30	30¼	30	30⅝	200
New-York, L. E. & West	194	194	194	194	193	196	15
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7⅞	1,670
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	16	16¼	200
Norfolk & Western	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	37½	38	500
North American	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	..	3¼	100
Northern Pacific pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	100
Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14	200
Pacific Mail	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	16	200
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅞	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77¾	78	1,400
St. Paul & Omaha	46½	46⅞	46½	46½	46½	47	320
Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜	300
Southern Railway	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18	1,220
Southern Railway pf	10	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	300
Texas Pacific	30½	31¼	30½	31	31	31¼	2,010
Union Pacific	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8¾	1,285
United States Cordage	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	9	395
United States Cordage pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	58½	617
United States Express	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	100
United States Rubber	41	41	41	41	40	43	3
United States Rubber pf	39	39	39	39	38¾	39¼	100
*United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	300
*United States Leather pf	87⅛	90	87⅛	90	90	90	950
Wells-Fargo Express	62	63¾	62	63	63	63½	400
Western Union Telegraph	106	106	106	106	103	107	6,302
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	1,150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	38	36⅜	38	37¼	39	410
Total sales							240,880
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s 1,000.....131
Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000s3.....62¾ 2,000.....62¾ 5,000.....63 5,000.....63¼ 2,000.....62¾ 2,000.....62¾ 3,000s3.....62¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000.....16⅛
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 30,000.....110½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 5,000.....104½
Canada Southern 2d 1,000.....103⅞
Cent of N J G M 6s 3,000.....111¼ 2,000.....111½ Registered 2,000.....110½
Cent Pac 6s, 1895 1,000.....100½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 3,000.....105⅜ 2,000.....106⅝
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 5,000.....120
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 4,000.....71
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 15,000.....91½
Chicago & Erie Inc 2,000.....15⅜
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000.....38
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s 3,000.....139¼ 2,000.....139¾
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000.....109½ 1,000.....109¾ 5,000.....110
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000.....105⅝
Colorado Midland 4s 1,000.....17
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000.....89 10,000.....89½ 2,000.....89 5,000.....89½ 4,000.....90 2,000.....90¼ 5,000.....89¾
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 2,000.....126¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s 14,000.....92
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000.....105½ 5,000.....105¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 5,000.....96
Erie 1st Mortgage 3,000.....109
Ft Worth & D C 1st 2,000.....67
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 25,000s30F.....87 1,000.....88½ 1,000.....88 5,000.....87½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000.....85
Kan Pac 1st Cons 5s 5,000.....63
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000.....93⅝ 3,000.....93½
L Erie & W 1st 5s 1,000.....116
L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000.....123
Louis & Nashville Ev, H & Nash 1st 1,000.....114
Nash & Dec 1st 2,000.....111½
Unified Gold 4s 4,000s20F.....73⅞
L, N A & Chi Cons 3,000.....97
Manhat Ry Con 4s 1,000.....98
Met Elevated 1st 2,000.....120¼
Mich Cent 5s, 1931 2,000.....116½ Registered 1,000.....115
Mil & St P 8s, 1st 3,000.....110⅜
Mil & St P 7s, Gold 5,000.....120¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 4,000.....80¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000s3.....45⅜
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000.....85
M, K & T of Texas 5s 5,000.....72½ 3,000.....73 2,000.....74
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000.....101½ 1,000.....102
N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000, c.....122
N Y Cent Deb 5s 3,000.....106
N Y Chi & St L 4s 10,000.....103¼
N Y & Har 1st Coup 1,000.....118
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol
D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 8,000.....57¼ 12,000.....58½ 15,000.....58¾ 10,000.....108¼
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 2,000.....138¾ 2,000.....139 Small Bonds 800.....138
N Y Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000.....90
N Y, O & W Con 5s 6,000.....110
Nor & W Gen Mtge 1,000.....110
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 4,000.....54
Oregon Short Line 6s 6,000, c.....93 5,000.....90¾ 19,000.....90
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 12,000.....19 2d Pref Inc 1,000.....10½
Pitts & Western 1st 5,000.....83
Rich & Dan Equip 3,000s20F.....93
Rio Grande West 1st 3,000.....64½
Roch & Pitts Con 5,000.....115¾
St L & S Fr Con 4s 5,000.....50
St Louis S W 1st 10,000.....67⅜ 2,000s3.....67⅝
St Louis S W 2d Inc 2,500.....21½ 20,000.....21½ 5,000.....21⅜
St L & San Fran 2d Class A 1,000.....113¼
Class B 1,000.....113¼
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Reduc to 4½s 19,000.....
East Minn 1st Div 1st 10,000.....102
St Paul, M & M 2d 1,000.....118
So Pac of Cal 1st 3,000.....110½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000.....86
Texas & N O Cons 5s 3,000.....91¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000.....85
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 4,000.....84¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000.....23½ 5,000.....23¼ 10,000.....23
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000.....78½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000.....107¾ 1,000.....108
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 10,000.....57
Union Pac 1st, 1896 3,000.....102¼
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000.....102½
Union Pac 6s, 1898 3,000.....102¾ 4,000.....103
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes Stamped 3,000.....87
U S Leather Co 6s 5,000.....112½ 3,000.....112¼
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000.....105¼ 1,000.....105 4,000.....105¼ 2,000.....105¼
West Short Gtd 4s 1,000.....104⅝ 15,000.....104⅞ 1,000s5F.....104⅞ 2,000.....104¾
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 8,000.....44⅜
Total sales.....$618,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35	38
American Coal	89	..
American C. Oil pf	67	69
American District Telegraph	90	100
American Tobacco pf	105	107
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	5
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Cedar F. & M.	..	5½
Central Pacific	4¾	5⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	15⅞
Chicago & Alton	16	16½
Chicago & Alton pf	146	148
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	160	163
C. & N. W. pf	50	53
C., M. & St. Paul pf	137½	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117	118
Col. Coal & I., Dev	155	..
Col. Fuel & I.	4	6
Col. Fuel & I. pf	25	30
Col. & H. Coal	50	60
C., H. V. & T. pf	3½	5
Commercial Cable	61	62½
Consolidated Coal	135	..
Denver & Rio Grande	28	33
Denver & Rio Grande pf	10½	11½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	33½	34¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..
*D., S. S. & A.	25	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	..	3½
Evansville & Terre Haute	3½	6½
Flint & P. M.	30	35
Flint & P. M. pf	7½	14
Great Northern pf	..	45
G. & H. & S. A. pf	102	105
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅝	⅝
Homestake	1	1½
Iowa Central	18½	25
Iowa Central pf	6	7
Kanawha & Michigan	19½	..
Keok. & D. M.	8½	9¼
K. & E. D. M. pf	3	4
Laclede Gas	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	25½	26
Long Island	82	85
L., N. A. & C.	84	85
L., St. L. & T.	6	7
Mah. Coal R.	1	4
Mah. Coal R. pf	105	115
*Unlisted.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Md. Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	¾	2
Mexican Tel.	179½	190
Minn., & St. Louis, all as. pd.	25½	27½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	45	48
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13¾	14⅜
Mobile & Ohio	12	14½
National Starch	4¾	6
New Central Coal	5	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	11½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	55	73
N. Y. & N. Y.	22½	29½
N. Y., S. & W.	11	5
Norfolk & Southern	12	12½
Norfolk & Western pf	60	..
Northern Pacific	10⅝	11
Ontario Mining	2¾	3
Oregon Improvement	8	8½
Ore. R. & N.	12	12
Pennsylvania Coal	15	20
Peoria & Eastern	300	..
Peoria, D. & E.	2	3½
Pitts. & W. pf	3	3⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	30	33
P., Ft. W. & C.	15½	16½
P., F. W. & C. pf	154	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	150	..
Quicksilver	153½	155
Rens. & Sar.	218	2½
R., W. & O.	180	185
St. Louis Southern	114	115
St. Louis Southwestern	96	..
St. L. S. W. pf	47⅜	5⅛
St. J. & G. I.	9⅜	10
St. Paul & Duluth	⅛	1¼
St. Paul & Duluth pf	20	25
St. P. & O. pf	80	100
St. P., M. & M.	105	108
Silver bullion certificates	104	108
Southern Cotton Oil	60⅝	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	..	59½
Toledo & Ohio Central	14¼	14½
Tol. & O. C. pf	45	50
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	74	81
U. P. D. & G.	1	1½
United States Cordage gtd.	3	3½
Utica & B. River	16½	17½
Wabash	150	..
Wabash pf	5½	5⅞
Wisconsin Central	12½	13
	2½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	99½	102½	99¼	102⅜	40,340
Am. Tobacco	94	94	94	94	100
Chicago Gas	72	72¼	71⅜	71⅞	2,450
C., R. I. & P.	62	62¼	62	62⅜	1,100
C., B. & Q.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	2,370
C., M. & St. P.	54½	55¼	54⅜	55⅜	17,010
Cent. of N. J.	84⅞	88⅞	84	85⅞	3,840
Chi. & N. W.	88¼	89⅞	88⅛	88⅞	2,560
Del., L. & W.	158	158	157⅜	157⅝	60
Dist. & C. F.	13	13⅛	12⅜	13	3,200
Gen. Elec.	26⅞	27½	26⅞	26⅞	330
L. & Nash.	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	2,990
Manhattan	108½	108¾	108¼	108¼	240
Mo. Pacific	19⅞	20	18⅝	19	1,030
Nat. Lead	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	50
N. Y. Cent.	95½	95¼	93⅝	94½	2,090
N. Y. & N. E.	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30⅜	150
N. Y., L. E. & W.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	10
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	40
Phil. & Rdg.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾	240
So. Ry.	10	10	10	10	30
U. S. Cord.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	10
West. Union.	87½	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	1,470
Total sales					81,720

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	$5,000
Hock. V. 5s.	89½	90	89½	90	3,000
G. E. deb. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	87½	3,000
Total sales					$28,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.03	.04	.03	.04	3,000
Bulwer	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Con. C. & V.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	25
Total sales					625

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54⅞	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	677,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares showed an advancing tendency on the London market. There was a further sharp recovery in Canadian Pacific. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 2¼, to 80¾; Lake Shore, 1½, to 138½; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 49½; St. Paul, 1, to 65⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 14; Kansas and Texas, ⅝, to 14¼; Atchison, ¼, to 4⅛; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13; Illinois Central, ¼, to 85¼, and Ontario Western, ⅛, to 18¼. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 3⅞; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 8¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 7⅞. British consols were quoted at 104 9-16 for money and 104 11-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £82,000 bullion on balance. In Paris 3 per cent. rentes sold at 103f. 70c. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 5,740,000 marks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	158
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	30	40
American Typefounders' pf	2	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20	24
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1895	104	
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14	17
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	80	87
Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	100	102
Beckton Construction pf. 6s	60	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105
Brooklyn Elevated	13	15
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	154	155
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
†B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103⅜	104½
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68¼
Celluloid Company stock	90	95
Central & South Am. Tel	116	119
Central Cross-Town	112	116
Central National Bank	170	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	118	122
Central Trust Company	161	164
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator	1010	1020
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	62	65
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	..	½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	48½
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67½	70½
Consumers' Gas city bonds	95	..
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	278	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	86	91
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	93	95
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	185	109
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	180	183½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 6s gtd.	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57½	60
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	80¼	80½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	74	76
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	305	320
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	98
Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	93	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. bonds	104¾	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Hudson River Telephone Co.	35	40
Indianapolis Gas stock	39	..
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	140	145
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	103¼	104½
Ind., Nat. & Ill Gas Co. 1st 6s	67½	69½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	76½	79
International Ocean Telegraph	100	..
Iron Steamboat	100	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	4	6
†Journeay & Burnham	53	60
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	93	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	3	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	163	87½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Long Island Traction	86½	87½
Lorillard Company pf	6¼	6½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	118	120½
Mutual Gas, New-York	35	35
Manhattan Trust Company	152	155½
†Madison Square Garden stock	118	124
Madison Square Garden 1st	6	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	74½	77½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	104¼	..
Mechanics' National Bank stock	280	290
Michigan-Peninsular Bank stock	178	186
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48½	52½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	50	..
National Bank of Commerce	180	183
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	70	73
National Wall Paper Co. pf	65	85
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction com.	15½	17
New-Orleans Traction pf	57	60
New-York Air Brake Company	33	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	22	25
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	40	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	83½	85
Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	103	..
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	352	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	55	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	103	104¼
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	710	720
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Oriental Bank	81	83½
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	223	236
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	183	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Kansas Pacific,
DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

Acting at the request of a number of holders of the bonds above mentioned, and in view of the existing defaults thereon, the undersigned, Trustees under the Denver extension mortgage of June 20, 1869, made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, hereby call a general meeting of the bondholders, to be held in Room 33 in the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall Street, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1895.

JOHN A. STEWART,
AUGUST RUTTEN,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.,
} Trustees.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64,100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 20th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLOSING OF THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.

March 8, 1895.

A committee of the stockholders of this company, of which Mr. H. J. Morse is Chairman, having requested that the Stock Books of this company be closed to enable such committee to communicate with the stockholders relative to a plan to assist this company financially,

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. March 18, 1895, to be opened March 25, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers, Offices, 177 Broadway.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EAST SIDE BANK,
New-York, on the morning of the fifth day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$278,615.52
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		27,865.78
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		47,903.07
Other real estate, as per schedule		6,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		15,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		2,640.00
Specie, as per schedule		1,049.10
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		19,081.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		998.17
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		2,519.11
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
		$404,671.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Interest		16.34
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$240,165.97	
Certified checks	1,693.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	100.03	
		241,959.32
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		62,598.16
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		97.93
		$404,671.75

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
THOMAS R. MANNERS, President, and E. A. HENDERSON, Asst. Cashier, of the East Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 135 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision. T. R. MANNERS, President.
E. A. HENDERSON, Assist. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of March, 1895, before me.
ALVIN THOMAS,
Notary Public,
Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,455,244.39
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		325,520.09
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	5,968.00	125,968.00
Bonds		195,781.74
Specie		587,013.51
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		496,463.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$281,174.10	
Other items carried as cash	23,278.69	304,452.79
Current expenses	$4,650.68	
Exchange	825.64	5,476.32
		$4,495,920.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$422,700.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Discount	$6,203.17	
Interest	623.71	
Other profits	267,058.01	273,884.89
Deposits subject to check	$3,544,812.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,902.03	
Certified checks	40,176.04	3,592,890.85
Unpaid dividends		1,445.00
		$4,495,920.74

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of March, 1895, before me.
R. M. G. DODGE, Notary Public.

[No. 1196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business March 5th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,358,960.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4.85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		56,195.93
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,280,794.55
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		207,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		244,289.86
Due from State banks and bankers		14,470.74
Checks and other cash items		22,455.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		401,689.99
Notes of other national banks		9,345.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		110.36
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$415,314.62	
Legal-tender notes	225,972.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,140,000.00	1,781,286.62
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		13,500.00
Total		$5,890,094.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	83,840.37
National bank notes outstanding	268,550.00
Due to other national banks	458,375.89
Due to State banks and bankers	328,570.73
Dividends unpaid	2,909.87
Individual deposits subject to check	2,777,266.86
Demand certificates of deposit	937,274.00
Certified checks	33,196.53
Cashier's checks outstanding	102.00
Total	$5,890,094.67

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1895. CHAS. F. AUKAMP,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
WM. C. STURGES,
JNO. T. WILLETS,
} Directors.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Reorganization.

New-York, March 9th, 1895.

To Stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.:

Copies of the plan of reorganization of the above-named company may be had on application to the

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

The agreement, or assent thereto, must be signed and stock deposited with the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** on or before March 25, 1895.

The first installment of one dollar per share must be paid at the time of deposit.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY** on deposit of stock, and application to list the same will be made to the STOCK EXCHANGE.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
NATHAN BIJUR,
} Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TEXAS and PACIFIC COAL CO.
Stock and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit, "lowest special rates," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers, Offices 177 Broadway.

Financial.

TO THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
AND TO THE
Holders of the Adams Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds.

The Circuit Court of the United States has now given Third Mortgage Bondholders an opportunity to protect themselves in the foreclosure suit, and has made Mr. Van Nostrand, as representative of this Committee, a party for that purpose.

Up to the present time you have no real protection, because your trustee, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is also trustee for the second and consolidated mortgage, and is asking the Court **to wipe out your lien by a sale under the second mortgage, while the Adams Committee, whose chief interest is in the consolidated bonds, are a willing party to this attempt to sacrifice you in order that they may bring about a reorganization in the interest of the consols.**

It is because of these antagonistic interests of the Trust Company and of the Adams Committee that the Court lets in Mr. Van Nostrand to represent third mortgage bonds as distinct from all other interests.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds who have no interest, or a less interest, in the other Northern Pacific securities should deposit their bonds with this Committee, in order that their rights may be protected. The depository of the Committee is the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar St., New-York, which will receive the Bonds under the Committee agreement and issue its own certificates therefor.

Holders of the Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds are reminded that by the provisions of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to withdraw their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company during the month of March, on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 per bond.

We will gratuitously assist Adams Committee Certificate holders in obtaining a withdrawal of their bonds.

Copies of the decision of the Court may be obtained by any bond or certificate holder on application to the undersigned.

EVANS R. DICK,
CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND,
MAX RUCKGABER, Jr.,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Jr.,
Third Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee.
JOHN L. NISBET, Secretary,
40 Wall St., N. Y.
ELIHU ROOT, Counsel.
March 1, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this Committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the Seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Federic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders of the Company, in co-operation with the London Committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co., Chairman; Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. N. J. de Lamy Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Mr. C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. William Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co. of London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING.

WILLIAM E. GLYN, Secretary.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, March 8, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of the company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 18th day of April next.

E. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD MARION STREET MATERNITY HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 139 2d Av., New-York City, at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.
New-York, March 6, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
26 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN,
March 11th, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Charles S. Brown,	William Lummis,
Wesley C. Bush,	James D. Lynch,
Felix Campbell,	Alexander E. Orr,
Julien T. Davies,	E. Randolph Robinson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	John W. Sterling,
William M. Ingraham,	John J. Tucker,
William B. Isham,	Frederick Potter,
Martin Joost,	Ellis D. Williams,
Clarence H. Kelsey,	George G. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. William B. Isham, President; Mr. Martin Joost, Vice President; Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, 2d Vice President and General Manager; Mr. Frank Bailey, Secretary, and Mr. Martin Welles, Treasurer, were unanimously elected.

FRANK BAILEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MOHAWK AND ADIRONDACK RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Inspectors of Election and Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will be opened at two o'clock, and will close at four o'clock P. M.

FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MALONE AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Inspectors of Election and Directors of said company for the ensuing year, as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will be opened at two o'clock, and will close at four o'clock P. M.

FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 13,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

10 shares German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
859 shares Whitney National Bank of N. O., La., (hypd.)
$3,000 Central Branch U. P. R. R. 7 p. c. Fund. Bds., 1895, May, 1894, Coups.
$7,000 Atch. & Pike's Peak, (Cent. Br. U. P.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. 1895, May, 1894, Coups.
$1,000 Atch., Col. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1905, Nov., 1893, coup.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$800 Manhattan Elevated R. R. 4 p. c. Bd. scrip.
31 shares 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
200 shares Morning Star Consol'd Mining Co. of Col.
1 share American Fine Art Society.
50 shares Garrison's and West Point Ferry Co.
5 shares Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy.
50 shares Cameron Iron and Coal Co.
100 shares Central Branch Union Pacific R. R.
10 shares Journal Publishing Club "Ltd."
13 shares Manhattan Company Bank.
(By order of Trustee.)
120 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,000 Marshfield, Wis., Water, Electric Light, and Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912 (hypd.)
$5,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911. April, 1894, coups. on (hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$7,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shares German-American Bank.
100 shares Morgis & Essex R. R. Co.
24 shares Knickerbocker Trust Company.
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
60 shares N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
50 shares Clark Mile End Spool-Cotton Co.
$34,000 The Halcyon Hall Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Bds., 1914. Decr., 1894, coups. on (hypd.)
20 shares 23d Ward Bank.
50 shares Southern Cotton Oil Co.
$10,000 Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1942.
100 shares New-York & Harlem R. R. Co. common.
60 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
50 shares 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shares William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co.
22 shares German-American Bank.
20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
34 shares 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$13,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shares Louis., Evans. and St. Louis R. R. Pref.
33 1-3 shares Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. pref.
30 shares Tenn. Coal and Iron Co. pref.
1 membership N. Y. Metal Exchange.
$5,000 Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds. Jan. 1892, coupons on (Trust Co. certfs.)
25 shares People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shares Standard Gas Light Co. common.
$10,000 Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
100 shares Morris and Essex R. R. Co.
48 shares Franklin Nat. Bank.
75 shares Butchers and Drovers' Nat. Bank.
$6,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pitts. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shares Standard Gas Co. common.
10 shares The Financier Co.
$500 Norfolk and Western R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1912.

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE PLANS

Secretary Swan Asks Mr. Lamont to Say at What Time They Must Be Filed According to the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, by its secretary, to-day filed the following with the Secretary of War:

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company respectfully desires to be informed upon the question as to what length of time is available under all the circumstances to file plans in accordance with the decision of Dec. 12, 1894, requiring a single span from pier head to pier head.

The act of Congress authorizing the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New-York and the State of New-Jersey says: "Section 3. That the said company or companies availing themselves of the provisions of this act shall file an acceptance of its terms with the Secretary of War, and shall submit to the Secretary of War within one year after the passage of this act, for examination and approval, drawings showing plan and location of the bridge and its approaches."

In compliance with this requirement the company filed plans of a cantilever bridge, involving a pier in the river, with the board of experts created under this act.

Dec. 12, 1894, the Secretary rejected the plans thus submitted, but granted permission to file plans with a single span from pier head to pier head.

The company assumed that it must submit revised plans in accordance with the Secretary's decision of Dec. 12, 1894, within one year thereafter. The company desires to be informed as to whether this assumption is correct.

Mr. Swan said to-night that the company desired to send the general specifications to all responsible bridge builders in this country and Europe for bids, and the competition would be much greater if the company could specify the exact time allowed by the Secretary of War for the filing of plans.

"Some construe the act of Congress," said Mr. Swan, "to mean that plans must be in the War Department prior to June 7, 1895, but the bridge company believes that, having filed an acceptance of the provisions of the act, and filed its plans for a cantilever bridge, it is not limited as to time for filing amended plans.

"The Secretary of War is the one to decide that question, and I trust he will give it his prompt attention, and enable the company to definitely state the time when all plans must be before the New-York State Commission and filed with the Secretary of War."

Bringing in Foreign Gold.

There was received at the Assay Office yesterday £280,000 in gold bars, which the Umbria brought on account of foreign purchases of the new Government bonds. Cable advices that the Lucania had sailed with £233,000 in bars indicated that, having agreed to bring gold from abroad for bond purchases at the rate of $5,000,000 a month, the syndicate within five weeks will have deposited on that account more than $9,750,000.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $90,003,608, a gain since yesterday of $280,633.

Investigating Importers' Complaints.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin visited the Appraiser's Department yesterday, looking into the methods of sugar inspection. His purpose was to get information as a basis for judgment on the complaints of importers and as official recommendations intended to secure just operation of the tariff law.

INCOME TAX ARGUMENTS

The Government Partly Admits the Law to be Class Legislation.

MR. EDMUNDS SPEAKS AGAINST IT

An Invasion of Private Rights and a Direct Tax, He Declares—Counsel Will Not Finish Until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The argument on the part of the Government in behalf of the constitutionality of the income tax cases was resumed to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States, Assistant Attorney General Whitney continuing his argument. Attorney General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds and other members of the bar were present.

Among the interested listeners were ex-Congressman Springer, Representative McMillin, and other Representatives who had much to do with the enactment of the law under consideration.

Whatever claim the appellants could make in this case, Mr. Whitney said, depended upon the meaning of the word "tax." The claim that the tax was not uniform and that incomes beneath $4,000 were not taxed, and that such legislation was therefore class legislation, was admitted, to a certain extent, by Mr. Whitney, but he denied that it was a vital point. All legislation was aimed at certain classes and not at particular individuals.

The next point made by the appellants was that the tax had a minimum as against individuals and not as against corporations. The argument made by the attorneys for appellants would, Mr. Whitney thought, destroy the uniformity of the tax. It had been established that a Legislature could select any class if individuals for taxation. It was never disputed during the war or afterward that the income tax or anything similar to it was unconstitutional. The exemptions in the present law differed very little from laws heretofore enacted, and which have stood unquestioned. In the statute of 1870, the last of the income tax laws of the ward period, many exemptions were made, and the law was not therefore attacked.

There remained to be considered a few objections to the law as a whole. It was claimed that, so far as the income was derived from the rental of lands, the tax was direct and must be declared void to that extent. Also that so far as the income was derived from New-York City bonds it should be exempt, because those bonds were without the taxing power of the United.

Mr. Whitney, after an elaborate review of the subject, claimed that the cases cited in support of the claim of appellants were not analogous to the provisions in the income tax law, and did not affect the integrity and the constitutionality of the law now under discussion.

Mr. Whitney called the attention of the court to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had heretofore held, in a Maryland case, that it could subject its citizens, holders of the municipal bonds of New-York City, to taxation. If the State of Maryland was able to do this, why not the United States? What would be the effect if the Supreme Court of the United States held that the State of New-York could, by borrowing money, withdraw from the United States certain taxable property? If such a condition be true, New-York City, when it sold its bonds, would be able to secure a premium, because under such a construction of the laws such investment would be free from taxation by the Federal Government.

Mr. Edmunds Begins.

Mr. Whitney was followed by ex-Senator Edmunds for the appellants.

Mr. Edmunds claimed that the income-tax law was an unauthorized invasion of the rights of his client. If his client had no right under the Constitution to appeal to the courts from that which had no authority in law, he had no business to be here. But if the Constitution had established a body with the authority and power to protect him from tyranny, then he has a right to come here and seek relief; to ascertain whether the law recently enacted was constitutional.

Parenthetically, Mr. Edmunds said that it was useless to inquire of the body that enacted that law—"a body," he said, "of respectable gentlemen who have since disappeared from off the face of the political earth."

Mr. Edmunds also said that it might not be amiss to investigate into the question of how many of the gentlemen who voted to enact that law intended to or would pay the alleged tax they imposed upon others. That, however, was another branch of the case, and not before the court. He simply referred to it, as an old barrister had once remarked, not as an authority, but to adorn his discourse.

Proceeding to a more serious phase of the case, Mr. Edmunds took up the Constitution itself, beginning with Article III., which established the judiciary of the United States. Had not Congress established the courts provided by the Constitution, then the only remedy against tyranny and oppression would have been rebellion and revolution.

Mr. Edmunds asked the court not only to go back and apply the precedents, but to consider all the rules in connection with this case. The action of Congress in denying the right of appeal under the income tax was unusual and tyrannical, and it was the duty of this court to give the protection from this tyranny that Congress had denied. Congress had, under this law, endeavored to strip the lower courts of their judicial rights and powers in the matter of considering the operations of this income tax.

"Here is a so-called statute," said Mr. Edmunds, "I designate it as such for brevity's sake—that declares that the officer of the Government and his deputies (for the appointment of which there is no authority at all) can compel answers to a series of questions that invade every private right. I speak of this only as one of the vices that bloomed in this garden of opportunities presented to the last Congress.

"This deputy—this illegal appointee—is directed to invade every trust, every confidence, and every right, to compel the citizen to expose to him everything connected with these sacred relations. If the citizen does not give the information to this so-called agent, the agent may make up his mind from any source obtainable. If the citizen submits and gives a statement of his private affairs, and the agent is dissatisfied with it, the citizen is punished by the imposition of a penalty of 100 per cent. Then, in order to do complete justice under this munificent free Government, the citizen may appeal to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who decides the whole case—whether the citizen is subject to an income tax, and if so, how much. That is the end of the case. The judicial power is not to be invoked at all."

Would be Like Senate Secrets.

Mr. Edmunds said this brought him around to the funadmental question again, which was whether the final disposition of these exactions under the guise of law was to be decided by the judiciary and the executive officers of the Government. The fact that the private affairs of the citizen were to be kept secret by the so-called agent made no difference, for those secrets would be pretty much like the executive secrets of the United States Senate, generally accessible. If such demand under the guise of law was not illegal, it was certainly an invasion of private rights which the courts ought to prevent. It was one of that class of actions which no amount of dollars in damages could make whole.

Mr. Edmunds paid much attention to the Springer case, which grew out of the old income tax law, and suggested that a court was sometimes justified in meting out justice to overrule previous decisions.

"It is well to remember," said he, "that there are gradual and infinitesimal departures from the lines marked out for our courses, until at last, like the mariner after a storm, or the traveler in the wilderness after the stars have again come out, we must take new observations and correct our course."

In the law books, dictionaries, and statutes of the country, from which we drew our inspiration of liberty, at the time the Constitution was adopted, income taxes were included within the class and designation of direct taxes.

"To include them within the category of 'excise, imposts, and duties,'" said Mr. Edmunds, "would have accomplished the very mischief and wrong which the founders of the country desired to avoid, and so they used with perfect clearness the language necessary to define their meaning. Now, after the lapse of a century, we are told that a Congress, finding itself short of funds, may enact a law that effects the same purpose which the fathers sought to avoid.

"Under this law

DOWNS A CONVICT AGAIN

Tried His Own Case in the Court of General Sessions.

HIS ELOQUENCE WAS OF NO AVAIL

Convicted of Conspiracy to Violate the Election Law—Tells of His Previous Bad Record with Evident Satisfaction.

John Downs, convict, is probably speculating with much interest this morning on that old legal proverb about a "man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client."

Relying on his experience, gained by a half dozen or more arraignments in the criminal courts on various charges of crime, Downs scorned the assistance of a lawyer when he was placed on trial last Friday before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with conspiring to violate the election laws. He conducted the cross-examination of witnesses himself, laid out his own line of defense, and addressed the jury in his own behalf, and yesterday he was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Downs, however, has the consolation of knowing that two of his associates, James E. Otis and George King, who were put on trial jointly with himself, were also convicted despite the fact that they had counsel, and they got the same sentence. Two others, however—Edward Sullivan and George Young—who, it is alleged, were in the conspiracy with the rest, were acquitted.

In his "summing up" Downs assumed all the airs of an old-time advocate. Leaning toward the jury with the confidential air that lawyers always assume on such occasions, Downs paid his attention to Walsh, the informer, who was used by Superintendent Byrnes to get hold of the others.

When the case was resumed yesterday, John Flood, a roundsman, stationed at Police Headquarters as stenographer to Superintendent Byrnes, was called by the prosecution. He read a statement which he said the men had made to Superintendent Byrnes admitting their guilt. On cross-examination Flood admitted that the statement was not conched in the exact language of the men. It was merely an abstract. He had read it to them afterward and they had offered no corrections.

George E. Young, one of the defendants, whose right name, he said, was Henry Lindley of 158 East Thirty-second Street, denied that the story of Flood was true, and James E. Otis, another of the defendants, also asserted that Flood lied.

Then Downs took the stand, Joseph Moss of Howe & Hummel's office, who represented two of the other prisoners, asking him the questions Downs had made up his mind that he wanted to answer.

"You have been convicted of crime before?" said Mr. Moss.

"Oh, yes; a few times, a few times. I was in State prison three times, in the penitentiary seven times. That's ten times, I think."

A laugh ran round the courtroom, and the jurymen stared with wide-open eyes at this queer defendant. Downs seemed to enjoy the situation as much as any one, and when he had let sufficient time pass he went on glibly:

"But, in all these cases, I never took five minutes of the Court's time. I always pleaded guilty, because I knew I was guilty, and I wanted to get off as light as possible. But now I'm innocent."

Then he told of his arrest.

"I was taken before Superintendent Byrnes," he said, "who told me he had information that I had registered under the name of Philip Lavine, and that I knew the whole business. I told him that I had not registered for fifteen years. Byrnes told his men to take me down into the darkest, deepest cell, the one away down in the corner. That was part of the third degree. I am innocent of this charge. I have not registered since 1881."

After one or two other witnesses had been examined, the cases were closed, and Downs addressed the jury in his own behalf. Leaning confidentially toward the jurymen, he began:

"Your Honor," bowing to Judge Fitzgerald, "and gentlemen of the jury," bowing still lower to the twelve, "let me point out that I did not know any of the men who have testified against me. How, then, could I act in collusion with them?"

Speaking of Walsh, he said:

"Walsh, the informer, has told you a lot of lies. He is of no earthly use. An informer never is. He is a man who has told you that he played games of skill for a livelihood.

"When my learned friend, Mr. Weeks," bowing very low toward the Assistant District Attorney, who looked as black as thunder, "has this Walsh indicted in the future, the crime will be called obtaining money by trick and device. That sounds nice, but I'm one of these fellows who call a spade a spade, and not a jimmy or anything else.

"This man, Otis, my co-defendant, was suffering from delirium tremens when he said that he knew me, and the detectives know it, too. He was so drunk he couldn't move when taken into Police Headquarters and arraigned before the great and mighty Byrnes.

"Let me go, gentleman; I'm not guilty. A conviction will be a great outrage. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me warn you to beware of the eloquence of the learned District Attorney."

All this eloquence of Downs availed him nothing. The jury, after a short deliberation, found him guilty, and indicted him as they did Otis and King, while they acquitted the other two.

AGAINST MRS. JOSEPHINE BELL.

Counsel for Mrs. Celestine Mullins Enter a Judgment for $304.46.

Davis & Kaufmann, counsel for Mrs. Celestine Mullins, yesterday entered a judgment for $304.46 against Mrs. Josephine Bell.

A suit for $50,000 damages was brought by Mrs. Bell against Mrs. Mullins in the Superior Court for alleged slander, growing out of a wordy warfare between the two women at the San Marco, in St. Augustine, Fla., where Mrs. Mullins had gone to take care of Henry Maillard, the well-known candy manufacturer, at the request of Mr. Maillard's son, Henry Maillard, Jr., and other members of the family.

When the slander suit was called for trial last Wednesday Mrs. Bell did not appear, and Chief Justice Sedgwick dismissed the case, and awarded costs to the defendant and her lawyers to the amount for which judgment was yesterday entered.

CITY MARSHAL SCANLON REMOVED.

Said to Have Failed to Pay Over Part of a Judgment Fund.

City Marshal Thomas Scanlon, who is attached to the Seventh District Civil Court, was directed to appear before Judge Gieggerich of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to reply to accusations made against him concerning his official duties. He did not appear.

The Marshal was ordered to answer charges made by Richard V. Dolan, who asked that he be removed from his office. Dolan is the owner of a claim against the Marshal for $45.

It is alleged that in September, 1894, Henry and Frederick Herrman obtained a judgment against Sigmund Shulhoff for $285.25, and upon that an execution was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Scanlon to enforce. It is claimed that Scanlon received $35.25 and costs in cash, and a promissory note for $200. Scanlon turned over the promissory note to Herrman and retained, it is alleged, the cash. A suit was brought to recover this money, and a judgment obtained against Scanlon, which was assigned to Dolan.

In view of the fact that Scanlon did not appear to answer the charges, Judge Gieggerich signed an order removing him from his position as City Marshal for the Seventh District Court, and forbidding him from continuing his duties any longer. The Judge directed that a copy of the order be served upon Mayor Strong.

SUES A COUSIN FOR SLANDER.

Action Which Henry Siefke Has Brought Against Herman Siefke, Jr.

Henry Siefke has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover $30,000 damages from his cousin, Herman Siefke, Jr., for alleged slander. The Siefkes have had considerable litigation on their hands for some years. The present cause of action arises out of remarks alleged to have been uttered in March, 1893. At that time proceedings were pending in the Supreme Court to have the sanity of Frederick Siefke passed upon. He was the uncle of the Siefkes.

Frederick Siefke was about eighty years old. He was possessed of property estimated to be worth $225,000. He had been living with Herman and his wife, but the application to have the old man's sanity determined was made by Henry Siefke. The latter's father, Henry Siefke, Jr., for many years was a steward for one of the Astors. After several hearings Frederick Siefke was adjudged to be insane, and a committee of his person and property was appointed.

It was while these proceedings were in progress that Henry Siefke alleges his cousin Herman told a reporter that he was trying to get hold of the old man in order to get his money, and made many other statements against him in an insinuating way, and cast slurs upon the character of himself and his wife Catherine, which were entirely unfounded and unjustified.

An application made to Judge Patterson to strike out from the complaint certain of the allegations containing the slanderous remarks alleged to have been made by Herman, was denied yesterday, with costs.

BIG SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Mr. Scott Anxious to Bring Aqueduct Contractors' Actions to Trial.

Corporation Counsel Scott is considering the advisability of hastening to trial cases against the city involving $5,000,000. Should the city lose, that amount will have to be paid.

The cases are brought by the contractors that built the aqueduct. They claim that the city owes them $5,000,000 over the contract price for extra work. The work that was not specified in the conract consists mostly of excavating outside the actual measurements of the aqueduct. The contractors claim that the city should pay for the extra cubic yards of earth and rock excavated, as it was necessary to build the water artery, but the city holds that the work was not agreed on, and that the contractors cannot recover for it.

The suits have been pending for several years, and only one has been brought to trial. This was brought by O'Brien & Clark, and was dismissed by the Court of Appeals. The suit was based on alleged extra work done on Section 6. The contractors have shown a disposition not to press the other suits, and an Assistant Corporation Counsel said yesterday that they were wating until the witnesses of the city were scattered, so that a strong defense could not be made.

The witnesses for the city are chiefly engineers, and they are likely at any moment to go to a distant country. The Corporation Counsel was formerly Aqueduct Commissioner, and distinguished himself by making the contractors live up to their contracts. He is now anxious to push the suits to trial.

CAN DEMAND A WOMAN DOCTOR.

Decision in the Damage Suit Brought by Nellie F. Brown.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that it was the privilege of a woman to be examined only by a doctor of her own sex when, in the course of litigation in damage suits, a physical examination becomes necessary.

The matter came up in the case of Nellie F. Brown against John S. Foster of 54 Irving Place. Miss Brown was run over by a carriage of the defendant, and she sued for $15,000. The defendant asked for a bill of particulars as to the injuries that the plaintiff had received, and made an application for the examination of the plaintiff by a physician before trial.

Judge Andrews then appointed Dr. W. J. Lewis to make the examination at the office of a referee, at 50 Broadway, and the plaintiff's attorney objected on the ground that Dr. Lewis was a friend of the defendant's counsel, and probably also his physician. He asked for a new order to the effect that the plaintiff be examined by a doctor of her own sex, as her rights under the code.

In a decision handed down yesterday, Judge Andrews says that, after examining the section of the code referred to, he has come to the opinion that it is the absolute right of the plaintiff to have the examination made by a physician of her own sex, to be designated by the court, and he appointed Dr. Mary E. Herrick of 132 West Forty-fourth Street to make the examination.

WILL FEAST ON STRAWBERRIES.

At Least So Says Warren, Who Wins a Suit Against a Restaurant.

James W. Warren looks forward to a feast of strawberry shortcake as soon as the season opens. Warren is a printer, nineteen years old. He was enjoying the good things of life one warm Summer night in 1893 in a Park Row restaurant, conducted by Alfred W. Dennett, when a dispute arose over the amount of his check. Warren pleaded guilty to having absorbed two glasses of milk, a piece of apple pie, and a portion of strawberry shortcake, and he tendered 30 cents in payment of the feast. The waitress insisted that he had also had "beef and beans," and the cashier demanded 40 cents.

As the printer refused to pay, he was taken to the Oak Street Station by a policeman, and in order to escape going to a cell he paid the 10 cents additional demanded of him.

But next day he hunted up R. M. S. Putnam, a lawyer, and Mr. Dennett was served with papers in a suit for $2,000 damages for false arrest. This suit came to trial yesterday in the City Court before Judge Van Wyck, and the jury, after a short deliberation, awarded Warren $375 damages.

When the verdict came in, Warren smiled broadly, and as he walked out of the courtroom he declared in an audible aside that the advent of the strawberry would see him reveling in that delicacy in Dennett's at an astonishing rate.

Georgianna Hasting Case Dismissed.

On the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday dismissed an indictment against Georgianna Hasting, a Lexow witness, indicted for contempt.

The woman had refused to answer questions during the investigations, as well as attempting to evade the service of a subpoena. J. Travers Jerome of counsel to the committee recommended the dismissal, as the woman had been subpoenaed for the wrong time, and the questions refused were of a nature that would tend to degrade and perhaps incriminate her.

No Report from Grand Jury.

There was no report yesterday from the Oyer and Terminer Extraordinary Grand Jury which has had the police cases under consideration for over a month. Justice Ingraham, after learning that the Grand Jury was not ready to report, adjourned court until to-day.

Afterward the Grand Jury resumed its labors, sitting from 11 o'clock until 1 in the afternoon. Anumber of witnesses was examined, and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay submitted a large number of indictments.

Must Hold a New Election.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the Murray Hill Cooperative Building and Loan Association must hold a new election.

Some of the members recently brought suit to have the election of W. A. E. McKee as President, which occurred on Jan. 7 of this year, set aside on the ground of unfairness.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Carl Bruchhausen, the Professor of Music attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, has been ordered by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court to pay his wife, Eleanor M. Bruchhausen, $12 a week alimony and a counsel fee of $75 pending her action against him for a separation upon the ground of cruelty and abandonment.

—The examination of Capts. Johnson and Green, charged with dumping mud in tidal waters of the harbor, scheduled for yesterday, was adjourned by United States Commissioner Shields until Wednesday, March 13.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 118—Henry Bentell vs. Daniel Magone, late Collector of the Port of New-York.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to award a new trial.

No. 179—Thomas V. Cooper, Collector of Customs for the District of Philadelphia, vs. John & James Dobson.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to award a new trial.

No. 181—Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Angelica Wakelee. No. 182—Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Pierre B. Cornwall.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

No. 188—John Neel, administrator, &c., vs. The Pennsylvania Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to remand the case to the State court, with costs against the defendant.

No. 107—James Henderson et al., claimants of the steamship Caledonia, &c., appellants, vs. Mayor of Baltimore.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Decree affirmed with costs.

The Chief Justice announced that after the disposition of the cases on the call for Monday the court will take a recess until Monday, March 25.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 909—Charles Moran et al. vs. J. C. Hagerman, administrator, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Denied.

No. 926—George F. Underhill vs. José Manuel Hernandez.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Granted.

No. 928—Theodore Lambert vs. George Barrett, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument March 25.

No. 631—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, and No. 729—The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al. vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and No. 832—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Restored to the docket for reargument at the next term.

No. 128 and 135—The Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Company vs. The United States.—Mandate granted on motion of George S. Boutwell for the Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.

No. 622—The United States vs. Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief, &c.—Motion to recall mandate and reform the judgment herein submitted by Charles Brownell in support of motion and by Assistant Attorney General Dodge in opposition thereto.

No. 893—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.; No. 894—Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York et al. and 915—John G. Moore, appellant, vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the United States and by George F. Edmunds for the appellant in No. 915.

The day call will be as follows: March 12, will be as follows: Nos. 893, (and 894 and 915,) 842, 203, (and 291, 224, 225, and 226,) 192, (and 193,) 140, 107, 58, 822.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

116—Thompson vs. Jennings. 117—United States vs. Cutajar & Gandolfi. 118—Workman vs. The Mayor, &c. 120—Missouri Pacific Railroad vs. Sidell. 121—Nordlinger vs. Donkin and Steamship Timor. 122—Barney Dumping Company vs. Niagara Insurance Company. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien. 125—Henderson vs. Steamship City of St. Augustine. 126—St. Augustine Steamship Company vs. Henderson. 127—Bregars vs. Steamship Centurion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

3—Ferris vs. Bachelier. 4—Briggs vs. Hutchins. 11—Putnam vs. Brooker.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

77—United States vs. Ferryboat Fanwood. 80—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 81—Salisbury vs. 70,000 feet of lumber. 82—Everson vs. Steamship Moringen. 83—Dennin vs. Bang. 84—Fox vs. same. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 96—Acti Antonio Lambrana, &c., vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambrana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship El Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris. 70—Bengo vs. Steamship Muriel.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

City of Philadelphia vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company and another, appellants.—Motion for substitution of attorney.—E. Countryman for motion; R. S. Guernsey opposed.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renew the motion in court below.

United States Trust Company vs. Philip V. D. Stanton, appellant.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Gilbert Murdock, as administrator, &c., vs. Harriet Robinson, impleaded, appellant.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Sophia Frick Hillen, appellant, vs. Adrian Iselin et al.—Motion for reargument submitted.

People, ex rel. Patrick Ready vs. Mayor, &c., of Syracuse.—Motion to amend remittitur, &c., submitted.

John A. Waller, appellant, vs. State of New-York; Skaneateles Paper Company, appellant, vs. State of New-York.—Motion to amend remittitur and for reargument submitted.

Appeals from orders:

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts, &c., of Frederick D. Hodgman, deceased.—Submitted.

People, &c., ex rel. Union Pacific Tea Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller.—Argued by Charles H. Luscomb for appellant. T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

Mary A. Peesham et al. vs. Dutchess County Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Milton A. Fowler for appellant, C. B. Herrick for respondents.

Lillie J. Earle vs. George A. Robinson, as Trustee, &c., appellant.—Argued by George M. Pinney, Jr., for appellant, A. J. Dittenhoefer for respondent.

People, ex rel. New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company vs. George W. Plympton and another, Commissioners of Electrical Subways, appellants.—Argued by William H. Hornblower for appellants, E. H. Binn for respondents.

Milton Bridge Construction Company, appellant, vs. Gouverneur and Oswegatchie Railroad Company and another.—Argued by Edward W. Paige for appellant, G. S. Conger and Thomas Spratt for respondents.

People, &c., vs. William F. Rathbone, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant, T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondents.

Louisa H. Gerry vs. William H. Liddle, appellant.—Argued by Barna Johnson for appellant, G. W. Youmans for respondent.

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 22, 73, 96, 159, 152, 13, 102, 124.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

84—Reilly vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 57—Ullman vs. Jacobs. 76—Everard vs. The Mayor, &c. 66—Goettinger vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Union Square Bank vs. Helleson. Class II.—2—Raftery vs. Raftery.

Class III.—3—Overton vs. Barclay.

Class IV.—4—Bach vs. Graham. 5—Tilden vs. Tilden.

Class VI.—6—Bouthin vs. Dupont.

Class VII.—7—Seelig vs. Lamoreaux. 8—Rollins vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 9—Constantine vs. Ottenberg.

Class VIII.—10—Corbit vs. Hadden. 11—Matter of Morley. 12—Stewart vs. Thompson. 13—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Denner. 14—Allen vs. Allen. 15—Salisbury vs. Macdonald. 16—Deegan vs. Boyd. 17—Krippendorf-Kitlmann Company vs. Cohn. 18—Stewart vs. Keating. 19—Matter of Boston Road. 20—Dyett vs. Seymour. 21—Matter of Grant. 22—United States National Bank vs. Western National Bank. 23—Barnes vs. Craighead. 24—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Reid. 25—Rauch vs. Rauch. 26—De Fertities vs. Griggs. 27—Terry vs. Recknagel. 28—Feeter vs. Arkenburgh. 29—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c. 30—Brooks vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 31—Matter of Union Chemical Works. 32—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 33—Raftery vs. Raftery. 34—Morgan vs. Bay State Benefit Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact—450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1882—Harding vs. Elliott. 1611—Beth Hamedrash vs. Congregation, &c., Poland. 1346—Kaufman vs. Baumgarten. 2241—Chapman vs. Mingey. 2247½—Van Bokkelen vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 1452—Jeplerris vs. Slaven. 2037—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1981—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2163—Manihofer vs. Mittnacht. 1256—Kent vs. Stevenson. 1177—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 2079—Armanino vs. Fasano. 2159—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. Kinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2259—Whitelegge vs. Whitelegge. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2351—Aron vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bachrach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Bruner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railway Company., 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 340—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Theodord vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 3680—Scott vs. Behrmann. 139—Thompson vs. Goodspeed. 1743—Burgin vs. Fleming. 2672—Tracy vs. Walsh. 4361—McKeon vs. Reutlinger. 2820—Guy vs. Craighead. 2884—Parker vs. Post Building Company. 2712—Metz vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 2686—Leipzig Section. 1781—Studtis vs. Farrell. 1928½—Roe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2668—Booth Brothers and H. I. Granite Company vs. Sargent. 2737—Benjamin vs. Benjamin. 2475—Beal vs. Curtis Electric Light and Power Company. 2196—Ferris vs. Welz. 2178—Molnehan vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. 1647—Bright vs. Canadian International Stock Yard and Abattoir Company. 3185—Gray vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. 2918—Howard vs. Edison United Phonograph Company. 439—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—Humpfner vs. Humpfner. 4—Sutton vs. Self-Winding Clock Company.

At 2 P. M.—8—Farrin vs. Lynn.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1061—Landauer vs. Frischen No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

158—Simm vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

805—Miller vs. Miller. 462—Roupp vs. Roupp. 498—Sturm vs. Rosendorf. 596—Wells vs. Riggi.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part. I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1098—Burbank vs. Manning. 735—Klein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1213—Linde vs. Dowie. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 862—Murphy vs. Davis. 1062—O'Hara vs. Baumann. 1181—Bates vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 634—Martin vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1100—Connolly vs. Thorp. 714—Brennan vs. Carnigel. 1610—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 1208—Easton vs. Sweeny. 856—O'Neil vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 955—Bates vs. same. 1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 1803—Matthews vs. Schwarzler. 1864—Same vs. same. 1165—Kukewitz vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 682—Loazia vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company. 695—Haight vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1150—McClymont vs. Butler Brothers. 201—Hogan vs. Cassoi. 1161—Liddle vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1174—Lapreto vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1032—Kilpatrick vs. Mandeville. 1159—Foulke vs. Thalmessinger. 1076—Zwelfel vs. Slackwein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Cecelia S. Dibble, Joseph Stern, and Kiernan B. Daly.

At 2 P. M.—Henrietta E. Gosford, Ann Rinn, Christian Kauth, and Anna M. Kuhn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Matter of Mary L. Jones.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1391—Forbischer vs. Clancy. 1373—Bremmer vs. Hallanan. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 1811—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 3075—Gunthast vs. Third Avenue Railroad, 678—Jackel vs. Cameron. 1332—Kuschlowitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1390—Williams vs. The Ganley Company. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1332—Kessler vs. Strobel. 1403—Fleming vs. Brauer. 1318—Reogan vs. Noble. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 1414—Hurowitz vs. Simpson. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Leepman vs. same. 1384—Bradley vs. Sauer. 1806—Heyman vs. Smadback. 198—Bein vs. Ten Eyck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1347—Goldstine vs. Rosenshine. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 1289—Rosendorf vs. Hunninghaus. 1290—Lesser vs. same. 1079—Body vs. Thomson. 1223—Herman vs. Finegold. 246—Galligan vs. August. 1149—Ganz vs. Smith. 63—Marks vs. Sickels. 451—Tim vs. Stein. 1256—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 1305—Reiss vs. Goldstein. 1467—Burr vs. Klenen. 1468—Aistetter vs. Becker. 1469—Heest vs. McAvoy. 1470—Spring vs. Prince. 1473—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Blase. 1474—Western National Bank vs. Venalie. 1475—Poulson vs. Butler. 1476—Hahne vs. Greene. 1477—Hemming vs. Carrell. 1479—Hill vs. Jones. 1480—Edel vs. Stoker. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 1482—Solinger vs. Thornton. 1483—Marks vs. Eastmans Company. 1484—Farrel vs. Harrigan. 1485—Reilly vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1486—Hale vs. Connor. 1487—Stillwell vs. Foote Commercial Phosphate Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3396—Sickels vs. Mahler. 3391—Same vs. same. 2564—Cohen vs. Schwartz. 1284—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1187—Hillinger vs. Meyer. 1448—Zilch vs. Block. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Colyer. 1488—Bindern vs. Haak. 1489—H. D. Taflin Company vs. Javet. 1490—Cohn vs. Kahn. 1491—Smith vs. Fleming. 1492—Press Publishing Company vs. Gerlach. 1403—Erlanger vs. Kennedy. 1494—Behrman vs. Koschnofsky. 1495—Horner vs. Freund. 1496—Schall vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1497—Froman vs. Kraus. 1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1501—Leib vs. Guvan. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1503—Bergdorf vs. Bassett. 1504—Taylor vs. Weber. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3519—Rochmovitz vs. Congregation G. C. K. U. Verein; 3521—Brown vs. Lovell. 3562—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Indelli. 3403—Chipley vs. Wallach. 3656—Adler vs. Davis. 3585—Conti vs. De Moltois. 3657—Weinstein vs. Kaye. 3598—Wilson vs. Voss. 2760—Volk vs. Bergman. 3580—Hallmuth vs. Gillin Printing Company. 3702—Watertown Paper Company vs. Hogan. 3199—Wright vs. Colgate. 3532—Mackenzie vs. Bliss. 3731—Block vs. Smith. 3711—Froeligh vs. Schram. 3581—Niolbins vs. Mueller.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—165—Wardelman vs. Peters.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1508.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A.M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.

1—George Doherty. 2—John Carroll. 3—James Cruikshank. 4—William C. Applegate and Charles Fischer. 5—Joseph Solisiki. 6—Abel Dubiner. 7—William Tobin. Pleadings.—1—John Ryan. 2—Adam Hughes. 3—Harry Krauth. 4—Salvator Avella. 5—Samuel Hamburger. 6—John O'Brien. 7—William Snyder. 8—Denis Crowley. 9—Lorenzo Lapuccio. 10—Morris Sedransky. 11—Philip Van Valkenburgh. 12—Joseph Loveinger. 13—Frank C. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the people.

1—Daniel T. Slattery. 2—Eugene Dendinsky. 3—Thomas Ryan. 4—Charles Dixon and Terence Monohan. 5—Rodney Floyd and Benjamin Grahame. 6—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwarz. 7—George Frey. 8—George Young, Joseph O'Connor, William Ewing, and Edward Baller. 9—Antonio Romer. 10—Cattes D'Elia. 11—Peter McCann. 12—Robert E. Jones. 13—Joseph Santos, (3.) 14—Lee Wah, Chi Haw, Chu Ung, and Wong Gow Hay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

1—David L. Kellam. 2—John Nelson. 3—John F. A. Hoort. 4—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothschild. 5—Thomas McLean, John Lyden, and Michael Walthers. 6—George Moore. 7—Joseph Thompson and Charles Valenti. 8—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 9—Preston J. Parry. 10—Edward Ressler. 11—Patrick Walsh. 12—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Will, and Samuel Kaplam. 13—James Newman, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 14—Frederick Schwarz.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Fanning—Appleton L. Clarke. Hardman vs. Maher—Rufus W. Peckham, Jr. Thebaud vs. Bolsandlin—Langdon Ward. Berry vs. Mehrbach—Carl A. De Gersdorf.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Slater vs. Rogers—Francis B. Chedsey.

SUPREME COURT—Davy, J.—Cohen vs. Cohen—Frank Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Willits vs. Smith—Julius Lehmann. Crane vs. Ramsey—Charles B. Page.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Brandt vs. Alexander—John E. Ward.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Tucker—Franklyn Paddock.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Argulmbau vs. Pernetti—M. B.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE BUSINESS REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Merritt's Hotel to be Torn Down—The Large List of Auction Offerings for To-day.

Mr. M. Kayser has sold for John W. Condit to Louis Cohen the property at 89 East Twelfth Street, known as Merritt's Hotel, 37 by 103 by irregular. The buyer will pull down the old building and erect on the site an eight-story fireproof business structure.

Mr. Robert Wallace has sold at about $30,000 the four and a half-story American basement dwelling, 320 West Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Mr. Benjamin Richards has sold at about $38,000 the four-story brownstone dwelling 118 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

The lease by Mr. Philip A. Smyth of Harrigan's Theatre is elsewhere printed.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Washington Life Insurance Company, four lots, as follows: Northwest corner West and Horatio Streets, 20.5½ by 75 by 20.5 by 73.6⅝, $16,200; lot on West Street, adjoining, 20.5 by 73.6⅝ by 20.4½ by 72.1¼, $10,000; lot on West Street, 61.3½ feet north of Horatio Street, 20.5 by 70.7½ by 20.4½ by 69.2½ by $8,000, lot on Horatio Street, north side, adjoining corner of West Street, 25 by 81.6½, $8,000.

The auction sales for to-day make a long list, including one by Mr. George R. Read for the executors of the Hamilton Fish estate of property in East Third Street. This will be held in the Exchange Salesroom, in Liberty Street. Details of all sales, to take place at 111 Broadway except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 1,137 to 1,141 Madison Avenue, the last named being the southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, three five-story brick and brownstone flats, the corner being, with stores, 22.2 by 75, and the others 20 by 75 each.

By William Kennelly, administratrix's sale, 336 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 200.8 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story and basement brick front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, two parcels, 228 East Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 202.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 12.6 by 98.6 by 12.6 by 98.9; three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 16 Renwick Street, east side, between Canal and Spring Streets, 20 by 60, three-story and basement brick dwelling, with right to alley on easterly side.

By William Kennelly, special guardian's sale, five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on south side of one Hundred and Fortieth Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John A. Foley, referee, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of the Boulevard, west 16.4 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, on each, $8,615.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 345 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 22.4 by 102.2, three-story frame apartment house. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 62 South Fifth Avenue, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement and four-story frame rear. Due on judgment, $17,400; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Ennever, referee, 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, 27.5 by 94.3¾ by 27.5 by 93, five-story brick flat, with rights in half of Apthorpe's Lane in rear. Due on judgment, $7,870.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, executors' sale, Hamilton Fish estate, 102 to 108 East Third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, each 24.3 by 105.11, three three-story front and rear brick tenements.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Nos. 85 and 86 West Street, southeast corner of Albany Street, the corner 33.4 by 46.11 by 33.3 by 47.3, and the adjoining 25.4 by 66.7 by 18.2 by irregular, two-five-story brick buildings, with stores. Also, 262 and 268 West Seventy-seventh Street, south side, between the Boulevard and West End Avenue, two four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwellings, each 18.9 by 100. Also, gore triangular lot 23¼ inches front on south side Ninety-second Street, 261.2 feet west of Central Park West.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 110 Lewis Street, east side, between Stanton and Houston Streets, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Schriener & Fennell of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, respectively; cost, $82,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, seven three-story brick buildings, by Ida S. Moore of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue; cost, $70,000.

Southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, nine five-story brick flats, by Louise Eckstein of 575 West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; cost, $30,000.

No. 304 Bowery, by Michael Adrian, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 81 Goerck Street, by Matilda W. Bruce, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to David M. Koehler, at $240, the right, title, and interest of Michael Wallace in the three-story brick building, with store, 358 Columbia Street, 36.1 by 36 by 33.5 by 72.9.

A plan has been filed for the following new building:

Bay Eleventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Bath Avenue, two and a half-story detached frame dwelling, 26 by 25.6; cost, $3,000. J. L. Garvey, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 11.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 34.3 ft n of 119th St, 16.8x2; Walter Scott and wife to Alfred I. Kurder $15,000
120TH ST, s s, 82 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; same to same 18,000
115TH ST, 224 East; Charles Wahlig and wife to Anna Franz 23,900
82D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; John M. Charlton and wife to Enoch C. Bell 200
82D ST, same property; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Charles Fisher 1
AV A, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 76.6 x100; Isaac Bitterman to Rose Hyman; ex. property and 100
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 137.5 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x100; Patrick J. Owens and wife to Annie M. Hanlon 7,000
89TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50 x98.9; Rose Hymna to Isaac Bitterman; ex. property and 100
KING'S BRIDGE TO WEST FARMS ROAD, e s, Lot 144, map lands of William Powell, 24th Ward; William E. Cornwall to Ida C. Jenkins and another 1
118TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Joseph C. Thompson, referee, to Charles H. Kendall 250
118TH ST, 421 East; Sarah F. Maguire to Alida Harmon 1,000
120TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Sears R. Kelso and wife to John Van Gelder 10,500
105TH ST, s e corner of West End Av, 150x100.11x50x22.2x100x80.9; Alexander Walker & Judson and wives to Martha W. Hogan and Fanny G. Slattery 100
123D ST, 215 West; Conrad Hubert to Ella L. Michaelis 14,000
143D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Charles B. W. Savage and wife to Charles H. Holland 10
143D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John O. Baker and wife to same 6,250
138TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 77.8x20; Adelaide Thompson to William C. Strange; ex. property and.. 1
127TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 7th Av, 27.6x99.11; Elizabeth A. Hartog and husband to Eleanor D. Belknap and another 1
133D ST, 248 West; William H. Payne and wife to Henry Brase and wife.. 12,500
150TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of Convent Av, 16.8x99.11; Louis Stern and wife to Susan O'Meara 5,850
CONVENT AV, w s, 23 ft n of 127th St, 20.1x42.2x19.0x47.9; William Fisher and wife to Robert F. Bennett 1
NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, Lot 516, map of Isaac Dyckman estate; Charles S. Noyes and wife to Dyer E. Holmes 1
MELROSE AV, n e corner of 151st St, 114.5x20; Elizabeth Bader and husband to William G. Erb 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BETTINER, Edmund, to Isidor Byk, guardian, and another, (two mortgages) $1,940
BYK, Joseph, to Herman Wronkow .. 22,500
CESSEL, Cecilia, to Sarah Dakleman. 3,000
ELY, Horace P., one Mortgage, to H. S. Ely and another, trustees 1
HEIDERMAN, Julius, to Carrie Heiderman 300
MINTURN, Louisa, to R. O. Ives 11,392
NORRIS, John G., to Alfred Roe 3,200
SMITH, Benson H., to John Byk 1
STEINHARDT, Benjamin, to Calman Rouse 5,500
THE Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to E. B. Currier 2,750
THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Matilda Carroll and others, executors and trustees 13,500
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Emily A. Watson and another, (three assignments) 51,000
WIENER, Eugenia K., executrix, to E. K. Wiener 11,000

Recorded Leases.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST Company, trustee of Stephen Whitney, to William Wenneis and another; s w corner of Rivington and Suffolk Sts, 5 years $1,980
SAME to William Wenneis and another; s s of Rivington St, between Norfolk and Suffolk Sts, 5 years.. 1,320
LATZ, Solomon, to George Hohnhorst; 471 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,560
STEWART, William R., and others to Niles P. Sandqwist; s s of 91st St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8, 21 years 700
BOENAN, Charles, to Charles W. Ferris; basement, 253 10th Av, 5 years 200
CAPONIGRI, Pasquale, to Bragio Romano and wife; 422 and 424 East 113th St, 3½ years 3,720
KELLER, George, to Patrick Mack; n s of Tremont Av, 60 ft w of Bronx River, 30x100, 5 years 600
DE RUYTER, John, to Henry Weseloh; 34 West Broadway, 3 years.. 2,500
ZABRISKIE, Andrew C., to Peter Redling; store, &c., 155 and 157 Washington St, 2 2-12 years 2,000
WEATHERED, Thomas W., to James G. Wuerth Manufacturing Company; 46 and 48 Marion St, 5 years 4,800
SPRINGER, Bernat, to Aaron Siegel; 188 Stanton St, store, 2 years 1,808
TOUHEY, Martin, to James Lang; 33a Water St, 3 2-12 years 900
DOYLE, Margaret, to Fritz Schultz; store, &c., s e corner of 164th St and Brook Av, 5 years ..... 144 and 240

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, March 12th, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTORS' SALE

by order of

Nicholas Fish, Hamilton Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, Sidney Webster, } Executors.

OF THE ESTATE OF HAMILTON FISH, DEC'D,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES

192, 194, 196 East 3d St,

bet. Aves. A and B,

Size of plot 72.9x105.11.

3-story brick tenements, front and rear.

Maps and further particulars of Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SMYTH & RYAN sell at public auction Friday, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY,

No. 56 West 22d Street,

Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

Handsome three-story high-stoop brick and brownstone building, on lot 23x98.9. Suitable for business purposes.

Full Possession May 1, 1895.

John H. Judge, Referee.
Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, 68 William St.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

Executor's Sale of Brooklyn Property.

TAYLOR & FOX, Auctioneers,

will sell at auction at the E. D. Exchange Salesroom, 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock,

By order of E. F. Raymond, Executor of Robert Tilly.

Nos. 254 and 256 Grand St., the three-story brick stores and dwelling.

Nos. 502, 504, and 506 Broadway, corner of Heyward St., the two three-story brick (mastic front) stores and dwellings.

Nos. 295 and 295A Heyward St., the two three-story brick flats.

One lot of land, north side Heyward St., 98.9 feet west of Broadway.

Maps and particulars of the Auctioneers, 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, or the Executor, 36 Pine St., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of the executors of

HENRY I. SCUDDER & WILLIAM E. CURTIS,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

192 WORTH AND 8 MULBERRY STS., SOUTHEAST CORNER.

197 AND 197 1-2 WORTH ST., NEAR MULBERRY ST.,

and

652 AND 654 WATER ST.,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND SCAMMEL STS.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of the

CHOICE AND ELEGANT

Four-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with two-story extension and lot,

NO. 143 WEST 72d ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Lis Pendens.

151ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50 ft front; Anton Meyer against Catharine Loehr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

120TH ST, s s, 94 ft e of Madison Av, 27 ft front; Foskett & Bishop Company against Agostino Cavinato, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

71ST ST AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner; Nason Manufacturing Company against Jacob Rothschild and others, (action to foreclosure mechanic's lien.

WILLIAM ST, 20 to 70, Map of North Melrose; John Rooney against Elizabeth Atorfer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 100 ft front; George Tiefel against Louis Lutz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

137TH ST, s s, 91.10 ft w of Alexander Av, 15.4 ft front; William E. Burke against Margaret E. Hogan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

85TH ST AND MADISON AV, s e corner; James A. McDonald, guardian, against Ann McDonald, executrix, (action to obtain judgment.)

CONVENT AV AND 143D ST, n w corner; New-York Life Insurance Company against Louise M. Hartwell, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

93D ST, 129 East; Daniel E. Seybel against Monmouth B. Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

22D ST, 53 West; Roderick B. Mitchell against James McCreery, owner; Alfred Zucker, contractor $16
FIRST AV, 1,483; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Charles Rosenberg, owner; Benjamin F. Overhulse, contractor 178
47TH ST, 36 West; Scheidecker & Gonder against Joseph Kalisch, owner; W. A. Gedney & Co., contractors 601
105TH ST, 813-817 West; Charles A. Pape against John J. Farley, owner and contractor 530

Wants a Divorce from Daly.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—Deputy Sheriff Hetherton to-day attached the property of "Father" Bill Daly, the well-known horseman, in the suit for divorce which Mrs. Daly has instituted against him. In the writ seven women are named in relation to one of the causes for divorce. Mrs. Daly also charges her husband with intolerable cruelty and habitual intemperance. The writ states that Daly owns real and personal estate to the value of $200,000. Mrs. Daly claims alimony, and asks that her name be changed to Elizabeth A. Healy.

Sentence of Death for Hayward.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 11.—The sentence of death by hanging was passed upon Harry Hayward, the murderer of Miss Ging, by Judge Smith to-day. Hayward declared his innocence and showed no sign of feeling when the forfeit of his life was declared.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Omaha, Neb.—Detail: Capts. Charles A. Dempsey, James Gilo, Reuben L. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon Horace B. Sarsom, John K. Waring, John Kinzie, Edmund K. Webster, and Lieuts. Abner Pickering, Frederick T. Van Liew, Edwin V. Bookmiller, Peter E. Marquart, John C. McArthur, Briant H. Wells, and Leonard M. Price, Judge Advocate, all of the Second Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. John L. Hines, Second Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. William J. Turner, Second Infantry, twenty days' extension.

—Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, Assistant Inspector General, Department of the Missouri, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., on inspection duty.

—Additional Second Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in that corps, vice Harts, promoted.

—Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty with the Department of the Platte.

—Lieut. William E. Welsh, Eighth Infantry, has been relieved from duty with court-martial at Omaha, Neb.

Navy.

—Gunner William Walsh has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard March 22 and has been ordered to the Constellation.

—Commander M. M. Dyer has been ordered to ordnance inspection at the Washington Navy Yard.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS ! ! !

13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 39th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 58d St., superb medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb, medium size and extension, and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized dwelling.

N. B.—☞"Extra fine lights!!
Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

36 and 38 Nassau St., New York.

Money to loan, in large and small amounts, on bond and mortgage, on city property, at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. TITLES EXAMINED at low rates. No disbursements.

CHEAP MONEY

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

IF YOU want to sell
If you want to buy
If you want to rent
If you want to trade
If you want a loan on
Call or write to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

A SUPERB FULL-SIZE DWELLING, WITH 3-story dining-room extension; adjacent to 57th St. and Madison Av. Bargain!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

537 AVE. C.—20 feet; 5 stories; $8,600; easy terms; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR EXCHANGE,

OR WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH. A 15 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk to bridge, 10 minutes to Wall St. or Fulton Ferries; 10 apartments; best bargain in Brooklyn; will trade for unincumbered house. Call on owner, JOS. W. HAMILTON, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house,

2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—In the 23d and 24th Wards—Store property, small houses, for one or two families, and flats; good lots for builders. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

AVENUE STORE AND FLAT PROPERTY wanted; also good lots in 12th and 19th Wards. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

Long Island Property.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Houses, farms, and villa property to let and for sale. D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CONSTABLE BUILDING,

Fifth Av., N. E. cor. 18th St.

This new and magnificent building is now ready for occupancy, and can be inspected at all times. Elevators running. Covers plot 100x200 feet.

Stores, Lofts, and Offices

FOR RENTAL.

This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish. Contains all modern improvements, and all space on every floor has perfect light. Six rapid-running elevators, four at 5th Av. and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PLANS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

1 MADISON AVENUE, Cor. 23d Street, and 9 Pine Street.

AT LOW RATES,

LARGE AND SMALL LOFTS TO RENT in the

PERFECTLY-EQUIPPED

MANUFACTURING BUILDING,

OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON PARK AV. Easily accessible; good light everywhere; steam heat, elevators, electric lights, automatic sprinkler system. Apply to FANK ROOSEVELT, 1,945 Park Av.

TO LET—A desirable country store at Harlingen, N. Y.; best business stand in the vicinity; rent reasonable. Address EDWIN MANNERS, 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

FACTORY FOR RENT, 50x100, six-story and basement, with boiler, shafting, elevator, &c. Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 50 East 59th St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON, (New-York City,) a large furnished house with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale Railroad Station; about 30 minutes to the Grand Central Depot, New-York City; trains run frequently during the day; rent, $1,500.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

17 EAST 26TH ST.,

MADISON SQUARE,

near 5th Av., lot 29x200, house and stable; long lease; rental reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

A SMALL MODERN DWELLING ON THE west side, near 72d St., newly decorated throughout; owner having purchased a new house, will lease to responsible tenant at $1,200 per annum. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St., or 245 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 23-FOOT WIDE dwelling in 39th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., to let to a private family only. Permits from sole agents, JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

A COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY AND EXtension dwelling to let on east 126th St., fronting Stuyvesant Park; rent, only $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CHOICE WEST SIDE HOUSES, $1,000 to $2,000; apartments, all prices. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

34TH ST., 33 WEST.—Handsome apartments for bachelors; furnished or unfurnished; second and fourth floors; references.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — ALEXANDER KAUFMANN, plaintiff, against OSCAR KAUFMANN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment in partition made in the above-entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1894, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of March, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises therein mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-eighth Street, twenty (20) feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Park Avenue, eighty (80) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Said house and lot being known by the street number 100 East 58th Street.

Also, all those other certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant eighty-eight (88) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-six (36) feet; thence again southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, twenty (20) feet and five (5) inches; thence again easterly and parallel with Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-six (36) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street seventy-two (72) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Be all the several dimensions herein mentioned more or less. Said houses and lots being known by the street numbers 104, 106, 108, and 110 East 58th Street.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly line or side of Sixty-fifth Street opposite the centre of the block between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said line or side of Sixty-fifth Street and along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said line or side of Park Avenue, and passing through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches, to said line or side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along said line or side of Sixty-fifth Street, twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Be said dimensions more or less. Said house and lot being now known as number One hundred and eleven East Sixty-fifth Street.

Also, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and sixty-eight feet six inches easterly from the easterly side of Pleasant Avenue; running thence easterly along the said street, thirty-six feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Avenue, one hundred feet ten inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with the said street, thirty-six feet; thence southerly parallel with said Avenue, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly side of the said street, the point or place of beginning. The said houses and lots being known by the street numbers, 515 and 517 East 117th Street.—Dated New-York, March 8th, 1895.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 William Street, New-York City.
mh12-2aw5wTu&Th&sp8

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRED or FREDERICK GILLE, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 22th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in and to the street in front of the above described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated February 26, 1895.

EDWARD HASBERT, Referee.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
fe26-2aw2wTu&Th&mh20

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET. —Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. PICKEN, plaintiff, against IRA EDGAR RIDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1895, and duly entered and filed in the above-entitled action on the 23d day of January, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 14th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, (together with the building and improvements thereon erected,) situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester) and State of New-York, being lot known and designated by the number thirty-eight (38) on block number fifteen (15) on a map entitled "Map of Section C of North New-York, Town of Morrisania, Westchester County, S. N. Y.," dated Morrisania, November 10th, 1866, compiled and drawn from Mr. Findlay's map of 1866 by R. Henwood, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the first day of April, 1867; and said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Willis Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence eastwardly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the aforesaid southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 23rd, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of February, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, February 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 7th day of March, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, February 21st, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of March, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 7th, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 280 Broadway, New-York City.
mh8-2aw2wF&Tu&mh21

NO. 735 FOREST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—BRIDGET E. BRIERLY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. KANE and WILLIAM J. KANE, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date February 18th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, being part of lots designated as ninety-nine (99) and one hundred (100) on the partition sale "Map of the Property Known as the Peter Clark Estate," surveyed by Peter Foley, C. E., dated September first, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 602, November 1st, 1873, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Forest (formerly Concord) Avenue, distant one hundred and eighteen feet and nine inches (118.9) southerly from the southwesterly corner of said avenue at its intersection with the new line of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street; running thence southerly, along said westerly side of said avenue, eighteen feet and nine inches, (18.9;) thence westerly, parallel with said street and partly through a party wall, eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, eighteen feet and nine inches, (18.9;) thence easterly, again parallel with said street, and partly through a party wall, eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to said westerly side of said avenue at the point of beginning. Being in Section Ten (10) in Block No. 2,645 on the Land Map of said city. And being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said John J. Brierly by Henry P. De Graaf, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Section 10, Liber 2,045 of Conveyances, at page 250, on November 4th, 1891. The said premises being known as No. 735 Forest Avenue, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ISAAC L. SINK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 176 Broadway, New-York City.

SECOND AVENUE.—Court of Common Pleas, In and for the City and County of New-York.—MARY CLARK against BRIDGET CLARK et al.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action for dower the 11th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real

THE DOCKERY COMMISSION

Did Much in the Way of Reform During Its Existence.

EFFECTED A LARGE ANNUAL SAVING

Simplification of Business Methods in the Treasury and Other Departments Brought About Through Its Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Dockery joint commission of Congress to inquire into the status of the laws organizing the executive departments expired on March 3, with the Congress that authorized it, and not of its formidable name, as some flippant persons have suggested. This joint commission was a very serious, useful, economical contrivance. It has effected an annual saving of expenditures under the laws passed upon its recommendation of more than $600,000 annually. If all of its recommendations could have been enacted into law the total annual saving would have been more than $1,000,000. More important, perhaps, than the saving of money through the reforms suggested and adopted was the simplification of business methods in the Treasury and other departments, in the face of clerical and political resistance that, as it always will, regarded with disfavor and attempt at plausible criticism the attempt to secure simpler methods when that effort involves the reduction of force. The commission has completed and printed a comprehensive report of its work, prepared by Representative A. M. Dockery of Missouri. It is an interesting history, too long for publication entire, but deserving of liberal reviews.

The joint commission was created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, and was organized by the appointment of Messrs. Alexander M. Dockery of Missouri, James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, on the part of the House, of which Mr. Dockery was Chairman, and Messrs. Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, James K. Jones of Arkansas, and Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, on the part of the Senate, of which Mr. Cockrell was Chairman, Mr. Dockery being Chairman of the joint commission.

Messrs. James C. Courts and Thomas P. Cleaves, Clerks of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, respectively, were appointed clerks of the commission.

On May 24, 1893, J. W. Reinhart, C. W. Haskins, and E. W. Sells were appointed experts, and began work June 6, 1893, with an investigation of the methods of accounting in the Treasury Department. Experts J. W. Reinhart served in a supervisory capacity until the date of his resignation, Aug. 18, 1894. Messrs. Haskins and Sells continued without interruption until the close of the Fifty-third Congress, March 4, 1895.

First Work of the Commission.

The first work of the commission was the preparation of a compilation of references to laws creating the executive departments and the several bureaus and offices thereof and other Government establishments at the national capital. This compilation of the laws relating to executive departments is the first work of this character since the organization of the Government, and has proved not only invaluable in prosecuting the work of the commission, but will be found useful to the committees of Congress for all time. The commission then submitted a census of the departmental service in Washington. A general summary of this census discloses the fact that the executive departments and other establishments at the national capital are divided into 136 offices or bureaus and 498 divisions; that there are 17,599 persons employed therein, 11,667 males and 5,637 females; that of the number employed in the eight executive departments, the Department of Labor, Civil Service Commission, and Fish Commission, which are under the civil service law, 8,027 are in the class subject to competitive civil service examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,265 of that number entered the service after such examination; the residue, 4,762, were employed in the departments at the time they were classified and placed under the civil service law by executive order; that the ages of those employed, stated in multiples of five years, range from twenty years to ninety years, and the length of service of all employes ranges from one year to sixty years, and that of the whole number employed 5,610 have from one to nine relatives such in the Government service at Washington.

The commission next reported a concurrent resolution which provided for the engrossing and enrolling of bills by printing. This legislation received the approval of both houses of Congress, and the system was made permanent. Its value from the standpoint of both accuracy and economy is illustrated by the fact that not a single error has occurred under the system up to this moment.

The commission next reported a bill which established a board, consisting of one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Department of the Interior, and one of the assistants of the Postmaster General, which board was required to fix uniform dates for inviting proposals for fuel, ice, carpets, stationery, and other miscellaneous supplies for the executive departments and other offices in Washington. The purpose of the bill was to secure uniformity of prices, and it is believed that under its operation there will be a very large reduction of the expenditures of the Government at the national capital. It is estimated that this provision will save to the Government not less than $100,000 annually. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis has expressed the belief that 75 per cent. of the articles purchased by the Government have been largely reduced in price as the result of this provision.

The next bill reported by the commission was one to repeal Section 311 of the Revised Statutes, which required the Treasurer of the United States to make a certain report to Congress. The report was very voluminous, and imparted little or no practical information. The bill is a law, and the estimated annual saving is $8,500.

The commission next secured the amendment of Section 407 of the Revised Statutes so as to require the Government depositories to send duplicate certificates of deposits by the Postmasters direct to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, thus expediting the settlement of Postmasters' accounts about one month. Estimated annual saving, $6,000.

Post Office Accounts.

The commission then reported a bill "to improve the methods of accounting in the Post Office Department." This act abolished the postal note. The advisability of this was generally conceded, inasmuch as the postal note afforded no security, and if lost no duplicate was allowed by law. This law revised the money-order system and reduced the schedule of fees so as to meet the rates charged by the express companies. It is believed that the reduction of the rates will largely increase the volume of the money-order business, which during the last ten years has not kept pace with the increase in the volume of business in other branches of the postal service. The act also reduced the rates of commissions paid Postmasters for issuing money orders, and in lieu of the schedule then existing for issuing and paying money orders it provided that after July last the uniform rate should be 3 cents for each money order issued. It is thought that the new schedule will operate to the advantage of the Postmasters of the smaller offices, whose compensation was not as satisfactory as the compensation paid to the Postmasters of the larger offices. The law further provided for turning into the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1894, the amount of all unpaid money orders and postal notes more than one year old. This provision of the law covered into the Treasury for use as current revenues possibly $2,500,000 lying idle in the Sub-Treasury at New-York. This important measures became effective as law. The annual saving will be $147,780.

At the time the report on this matter was submitted to Congress it was estimated that the saving would be $136,295. The result of the work since that report was made indicates that these figures are well within bounds. While the number of clerks engaged in the work affected has not actually been reduced, the surplusage of clerk hire has been utilized in bringing up the arrears in the money-order branch of the Auditor for the Post Office Department. When these arrears are finally brought up, which it is estimated will be within the next fiscal year, a decrease in the number of clerks required can be made to accord with this estimate, unless during the interval as it is hoped may be the case, there will be such an increase in the money-order business as to demand the services of the additional clerks; but that would not detract from the credit due this commission for the saving resulting from the change in the methods of conducting the business of that office. It was estimated that the saving to the Government in commissions would be $52,515. The experience of the department thus far indicates that the saving on account of this item is averaging $70,000 per annum.

Evidence of the successful operation of the changes made by this legislation is set out in a letter from the Postmaster General dated Feb. 11, 1895, in which he says: "I take pleasure in testifying to the value of the changes so far as this department is concerned, and the increased facility afforded the Auditor benefits this department by bringing about a more expeditious settlement of Postmasters' accounts and resulting in a closer check being kept upon them."

E. M. Gadsden, Superintendent of the money-order division, says of the new law: "The change from the use of the insecure postal note to the secure money order brought about by the operation of the act of January, 27, 1894, has been a decided advantage both to the department and to the patrons of the system; to the former because the constant source of temptation to pilfer from the mails offered by the postal note has been removed, and to the latter because payment of his remittance is secured, even though the order has been stolen and destroyed.

A bill to "regulate the making of property returns by officers of the Government" was next passed, making an annual saving of $15,000.

An act approved July 16, 1894, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to destroy all money orders and postal notes more than ten years old, and all papers relating thereto. The act, however, permits the Postmaster General to pay any money order outstanding ten years after the date of issue upon proof satisfactory to him that it has not been previously paid. The result of this legislation was to dispose of several hundred tons of paid money orders and postal notes, which, by their sale as waste paper, yielded to the Treasury $1,655.90, and there will also be saved to the Government a large sum of money annually for rent of buildings to store this worthless paper. Estimated annual saving, $10,000.

Reform in the Treasury.

The act reorganizing the accounting system of the Treasury Department, approved July 31, 1894, had a provision that admitted of consolidating the draft and the warrant into one piece of paper in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, obviating the necessity for copying from the warrant after it reached the office of the Treasurer on to another piece of paper the draft, the essential information that was contained in the warrant. The plan is working admirably, and saves time not only in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in the division of bookkeeping and warrants, but in the Treasurer's office also. The legislation previously requiring the appropriations to be designated on the warrants was changed, so that the titles of the appropriations were made to appear upon the requisitions for advances and upon the certificates for settlement accounts. Estimated annual saving, $5,400.

As recommended by the commission, Section 229 of the Revised Statutes was repealed. This section requires reports of purchases of supplies by the Quartermaster and Commissary General's Departments to be made annually to Congress. The reports were never referred to, and any information they would contain can be obtained from these departments by application thereto. Annual saving, $6,000.

A report was adopted whereby the Auditor for the Post Office Department dispensed with a very considerable amount of statistics relating to the volume of money-order business between States of the United States and foreign countries, statistics which did not seem to have any value, going much further into the analysis of the international money-order business than was the case with reference to the domestic money-order business. The statistics for both are now familiar, and seem to meet all the requirements. Estimated annual saving, $10,000.

A report on the General Land Office provided for the consolidation of divisions of the General Land Office and the preparation of patents in the office of the Recorder, as now required by the statutes. These two matters can be accomplished by departmental regulation. A bill approved March 2, 1895, permits the preparation of patents in the Land Office by the use of type-writing machines, and dispenses with certain of the principal clerks of the Land Office who heretofore have been appointed by the President, making the several heads of the divisions, except the Recorder, to be appointed by the head of the department. It also provides for the consolidation of abstracts from registers and receivers, so that an immense amount of labor will be saved in the local land offices and in the General Land Office on these very voluminous abstracts; and it provides for discontinuing the printed report made by the Board of Equitable Adjudication of the land cases acted upon. Estimated annual saving, $3,181.

The work of the General Land Office is considerably in arrears, and as the introduction of the new plan of preparing patents will have to be done gradually, it is not expedient to reduce the staff of this office now; but within another year the saving claimed by this report, estimated at $20,000 additional, can, if the recommendations are put into effect, be made.

Customs Service.

It was recommended that the original papers be sent to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, and that masters of vessels mail a copy of the manifest directly to the department, so that a check can be made upon the disposition of all importations, and a similar arrangement for consignments coming into the country by rail under Consular seal. At ports where there are no Naval Officers there is now absolutely no check upon the Collectors except their integrity and official bonds. This recommendation puts a check upon the Collector and will operate to prevent fraud in the collection of the customs revenue.

Regulations as to Surety Bonds.

In accordance with a recommendation of the commission, a law was passed requiring that all bonds of certain Government officials shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and filed as he may direct; that all official bonds be examined at least once every two years as to the amount and sufficiency of the sureties thereon; that they be renewed every four years, or renewed and strengthened as much oftener as may be deemed necessary, and that all such bonds shall remain in force until the appointment and qualification of a successor. It is impossible, of course, to estimate what will be saved to the Government under this provision, but it undoubtedly will protect the Government to a very large degree, as it not only provides for an examination both as to the sufficiency of the sureties and amount every two years, but absolutely requires a renewal every four years, and continues bonds of all officers until the appointment of a successor. The loss on bad debts on suits that have been determined so far has averaged about $68,000 a year.

On the recommendation of the commission, Section 194 of the Revised Statutes was repealed.

This section, enacted Aug. 26, 1842, required the head of each department to make an annual report to Congress of the names of the clerks and other persons employed in his department, and the offices thereof, with much other information that was collected, apparently, only to keep clerks engaged in useless labor at a cost of many thousands of dollars each year.

The commission made a careful inquiry as to the condition of business in the several departments of the Government at Washington. The result of the inquiry, under the circumstances, is gratifying in the extreme. Of the 8 executive departments and 12 other Government establishments at the national capital, embracing 135 bureaus and 468 divisions, it is shown that the public business is in arrears in but 63 of the divisions. With but little effort it is believed that this arrearage could be brought up with the existing force, and thus have public business current in every department of the Government. In the report there is an estimate of the force required in the Land Office for reproducing the press-copy letter books, and should the plan recommended by the commission for doing this work be adopted, it would cost $85,800 less than the amount estimated for by the General Land Office.

As recommended by the commission, Section 3,711 of the Revised Statutes was so amended as to prohibit the future payment of fees of 20 cents per ton for coal and 9 cents per cord for wood to persons designated to inspect the coal and wood purchased for the use of the Government, and requiring, except as to the Navy Department, that the inspection shall be done in the future by persons already in public employment, and without additional compensation. Estimated annual saving, $6,300.

It is estimated that the recommendations of the commission which have been adopted will incidentally effect an annual saving to the Government of at least $50,000 on account of books, stationery, furniture, and printing in the offices of Commissioner of Customs, Second Controller, First Controller, Register of the Treasury, and others affected, and for which no estimate heretofore has been made; and for the rent of rooms occupied by the Treasury outside of the Treasury Building proper, which may be vacated, and the rooms vacated by reason of the abolition of the offices within the Treasury Building utilized in their stead.

New System of Auditing.

A bill relating to the general accounting system of the Government, which was approved July 31, 1894, is designed to secure a speedy and reliable audit of the receipts and expenditures of the Government; that is to say, the function of the accounting branch is to determine the amount to which the Government is entitled, or the amount the Government should pay under a proper construction of the statutes. The audit, therefore, of the accounting branch looks solely to the ascertainment of the correct amount, under a proper interpretation of the law. The law, so far as it relates to the income of the Government, specifically changes the audit of customs receipts. Under the former system about 90 per cent. of our customs revenues were collected at ports where there are naval officers, and the audit of all such receipts involved a quadruple examination of accounts.

The old auditing system of the Government was established in 1789, when the area of the country was 827,844 square miles, its population 3,929,214, and its annual expenditures about $500,000. The Treasury Department was then provided with a Secretary, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, and a Register, but the accounting business devolved alone upon the Auditor and Controller. Accounts and claims were presented to, and stated by, the Auditor and reviewed by the Controller, thus combining the requirements of a double audit.

A hundred years ago the old system was adequate to meet the wants of less than 4,000,000 people, with a Government whose annual expenditures were only about half a million dollars. The new accounting system is designed to meet the requirements of a country which consists of 3,603,884 square miles, having a population of nearly 70,000,000 and an annual expenditure of $500,000,000. The new system provides for a double audit of all the expenditures of the Government, whether they be claims or accounts, whether the audit be made after disbursement or prior to payment. A double audit is essential to mathematical accuracy and a correct interpretation of statutes. So far as mere questions of computation are concerned, the examination by the administrative departments and by the auditing branch of the accounting department amply protects the Government. The records of the departments show that the differences between the Auditors and Controllers growing out of mere mathematical errors were infinitesimal.

The new accounting system is by far the most important matter disposed of by the commission, and the most fruitful of results. It was the result of months of careful and diligent study. The change from the old system to the new, while involving some very important and extensive changes, was accomplished with very little friction and is now in practical working order. The old system was laborious and the business became congested. Under the new system the accounts of disbursing officers are promptly audited and balances found. The estimated annual saving resulting from this reform in the accounting system of the Government is 176 clerks, $239,430.

Commended by Officials.

The Secretary of the Treasury wrote, Feb. 27, 1895, that reports from his subordinates showed the system to be working satisfactorily, and that from the limited observation he had been able to give the matter he was of the opinion that the operation of the system had served to greatly expedite the business of the Government without the sacrifice of accuracy or the removal of safeguards for the protection of public interests.

The Auditor for the Treasury Department, on Feb. 18, declared the new system of transacting the official business was a great improvement upon the old. Said he: "It is fully as accurate, and has safeguards against error that are as effective as any that existed in the system abolished. It is not only as safe as was the old system, but in very considerable measure the saving in the dispatch of public business is the greatest merit of the new system, and if it were even more expensive than the old (which it is not) the fact that the public business in this office is disposed of in one-half the time formerly required would justify the increased expenditure. I am not only fully satisfied that the new system will prove more efficient and satisfactory than the old, but know that under it many things that are necessary to the full and complete adjustment and settlement of public accounts are done that were not done under the old system."

T. Stobs Farrow, Auditor for the War Department, finds the new system admirable. There has been but one opinion about its economy and security.

W. F. MacLennan, Chief Division Bookkeeping and Warrants, one of the officers of longest experience in the Treasury, says: "So far as the general operations of the new accounting system have come to my notice, (and I may add parenthetically that a large proportion of the work of the auditing offices passes through my hands,) I may say that it has so far worked satisfactorily. It has brought about a more prompt and regular rendition and settlement of accounts than existed under the old system, and without the abandonment of any safeguard deemed necessary for the protection of the public interests. The practicability of the system is beyond question, so far as any one may predict from the experience gained during the period in which it has been in operation."

Richard J. Gurney, Solicitor of the Treasury, says: "In my judgment, the act works well, and will continue to do so."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin says: "I think the system is working admirably. The department gets along with greater expedition than before."

ANNUAL SAVING EFFECTED BY THE COMMISSION.

	Clerks.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Purchase of supplies.	..	....	$100,000	$100,000
Treasurer's report	2	$2,000	6,500	8,500
Certificates of deposits by Postmasters	5	6,000	....	6,000
Accounting in Post Office Department.	40	77,780	70,000	147,780
Property returns.	13	15,000	....	15,000
Destruction of old money orders.	..	....	10,000	10,000
Warrants and drafts.	4	5,400	....	5,400
Returns of Quartermaster and Commissary Generals.	5	6,000	....	6,000
Statistics, international money orders.	5	7,000	3,000	10,000
General Land Office.	1	2,000	1,181	3,181
Inspecting coal and wood	..	....	6,300	6,300
Books, stationery, rent, &c.	..	....	50,000	50,000
Treasury accounting.	176	239,430	....	239,430
Total.	251	$360,610	$246,981	$607,591

The changes recommended by the joint commission, or reported to Congress for information, but with, owing to lack of time, have not been enacted into law or have not yet been put into effect by departmental regulation, provide for the reorganization of the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and a saving of $29,870; a change in the method of hearing contested land cases appealed from the registers and receivers, and the establishment of a board to hear such cases, saving $24,450; the repeal of Section 2 of the act approved May 14, 1880, which provided a bonus to successful contestants in land cases, with an annual saving of $32,200; a recommendation that the duties of the receivers be transferred to the registers and the receivers be constituted Inspecors of public lands; recommending the establishment of a Bureau of Public Surveys by combining the geodetic and topographic part of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey with the United States Geological Survey, and the transfer of the land surveys to this Bureau of Public Surveys, and the consolidation of the hydrographic work of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey with the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. This latter plan would make uniform and systematic all the public surveying of the Government and save $119,643 annually.

To Abolish an Office.

It also is recommended that the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue be abolished, and that his duties be performed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, at an estimated annual saving of $4,500, and recommendations are made which, if adopted, would admit of having bonds from surety companies more general than is practicable under existing law at an estimated saving of $68,000, based on actual losses in past years. Another recommendation is for the checking of paid money orders whereby the work of checking the reports of orders paid against the reports of orders sold can be dispensed with. Estimated annual saving, thirty clerks, $30,000.

A part of the recommendations contained in the report of the commission on the Customs Service, as previously referred to, have been adopted. The portion which has not been acted upon relates to the abolition of the Naval Officer at all ports and the establishment of a substitute therefor at the Port of New-York, which officer should be an assistant to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, and omit some of the detailed work that is now performed by the Naval Officer.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVING BY REFORMS PROPOSED, BUT NOT ACTED ON.

	Clerks.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Office Supervising Architect	26	$29,870	....	$29,870
Contested land cases.	15	24,450	....	24,450
Act of May 14, 1880, bonus to contestants' land entries.	19	32,200	....	$2,200
Surveys	70	74,643	$45,000	119,643
Office Solicitor, Internal Revenue.	1	4,500	....	4,500
Bonds of Government officials.	..	....	68,000	68,000
Checking paid money orders	30	30,000	....	30,000
Customs Service.	82	141,265	....	141,265
Total.	252	$336,928	$113,000	$449,928

AGGREGATE ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVING IF ALL THE MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION ARE ADOPTED.

	Clerks.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Put into effect.	251	$360,610	$246,981	$607,591
Proposed but not yet acted on.	252	336,928	113,000	449,928
Total.	503	$697,538	$359,981	$1,057,519

In concluding this fina: report of the work accomplished by the joint commission, it is unnecessary to further speak of its beneficial results, either from the standpoint of economy, accuracy, or expedition. The testimony of the officials in charge of the various departments, in so far as it relates to the changes which have been put into operation, fully attests their wisdom. The commission has been unanimous in all its recommendations, and at no time has its work been hampered by personal interests or vexed by partisan controversies.

Not an Expensive Commission.

The total expenses of the commission have been as follows:

C. W. Haskins and E. W. Sells for services as experts from June 6, 1893, to March 3, 1895, at $15,000 per annum.	$26,113.52
J. W. Reinhart, services as advisory expert	9,500.00
T. P. Cleaves and J. C. Courts, $2,500 each	5,000.00
Rent of room in house occupied by the Bureau of American Republics, being a reimbursement to the Government of an expense otherwise incurred.	540.00
Sundry office expenses of the experts, including travel to New-Yory, stationery, telegrams, &c.	110.51
Total expenses of the commission.	$41,264.03

The members of the commission were called to Washington in the vacation of Congress on the business of the commission, and, although authorized to charge for their traveling and other expenses, no member of it has presented a bill for or been reimbursed any expense so incurred.

As is shown by the foregoing exhibit, it appears that the entire cost of the commission aggregates $41,264.03, while the actual annual reductions in the Government expenditures, made as a result of the work of the commission, amount to $607,591. This reduction is not for the time being only, but will continue through each of the coming years. The commission, however, feel that the expedition of public business and added security to the Government in its methods of accounting under the new systems inaugurated would have fully justified its existence, even if there had been no diminution of expenditures.

LOCKED UP WITH THE BAD BOYS

Young von Klein Ran Away from Home and Took $200 of His Father's Money, as Alleged,

Edmund von Klein, a finely dressed boy sixteen years old, was taken before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman Kasmire of the Mercer Street Station and charged with being a runaway. He was sent to the rooms of the Gerry society.

The boy is the son of a well-known physician in Cleveland, Ohio, living at 122 Euclid Avenue. He, according to his own story, left home with $200, with the full knowledge and consent of his parents, last August, and has been living in this city ever since, and still has $75 in the bank to his credit. This is what he said:

"I came on here last August to see the city and enjoy myself. My parents knew where I was, and I have been in constant communication with them. Before I left Cleveland I sold my bicycle and a few other things and realized about $200. I have had a lovely time, and I think this place is a whole lot better than Cleveland.

"I went around to a cigar store in East Twelfth Street to-day to get my mail. I have a private letter box there. The proprietor said to me, 'Say, young man, your father is here.'

"Well, I was glad to hear it, for I am rather fond of father. Of course, he's an old fogy, but then every one can not be progressive. I said I would wait until father came in, as I rather wanted to have a talk with him. I waited until about 2, and then told the fellow that I had to run down to the bank and get some money. He would not believe me, and so I showed him my bank book. What do you think he did? Why, he took it and locked it up in his safe and would not let me have it. Then he sent around for Kasmire here and had me arrested. I suppose that they will take me to Headquarters."

Policeman Kasmire laughed. "I guess not, youngster," he said. "You are going to be taken around to the rooms of the Gerry society with the rest of the bad little boys."

Young von Klein has been, it is said, a source of constant anxiety to his parents. He ran away from his home in Cleveland last Summer, taking with him money belonging to his father, it is alleged. Last January he was arrested on the charge of stealing a diamond pin from one of the boarders in the house 4 East Second Street, where he was at that time staying. Dr. von Klein came on from Cleveland and got his son out of that scrape. He decided to take the boy home with him, but he got away on the train and came back to this city.

Dr. von Klein will be in court this morning. He is in this city, it is said, and is staying at 107 East Fifteenth Street with some friends.

IT IS A PLAN TO ASSIST MR. WORTH

Mayor Schieren Opposes a Bill to Reorganize the Charities Department.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is opposed to the bill introduced at Albany giving the County Clerk and the Sheriff the power to reorganize the Department of Charities and Corrections. The idea of the bill is to unite the department under one head instead of three, as at present, and takes the appointing power from the Supervisor at Large, who is an anti-Worth man, and gives it to the County Clerk and the Sheriff, who are Worth men. If the bill should become a law, it means that Jacob Worth would be appointed the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Mayor Schieren has notified Assemblyman Wray that when the bill comes up he wants an opportunity to be heard. To Assemblyman Brush the Mayor wrote: "It seems proper that I should officially interest myself respecting this bill, inasmuch as Brooklyn is now over 99 per cent. of Kings County, and after this year will comprise the whole of it. After Jan. 1 next the appointing power of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections now vested in the Supervisor at Large will naturally and properly pass to the Mayor of the city."

He finds fault with the bill because it legislates out of office three Commissioners against whom no complaint has been made.

Mayor Schieren says the County Clerk and the Sheriff were not elected to discharge such duties, and that the department should be kept out of politics.

Benjamin F. Stebbins Kills Himself.

Benjamin F. Stebbins, thirty-two years old, who was engaged in the towing business at 22 South Street, New-York, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his home, 608 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He was a bachelor, and had inherited a fortune and the towing business from his father. He lived in a brownstone house with his sister. He is said to have lately led an irregular life and neglected his business.

D. G. Harriman, May Be Justice.

A committee of citizens of the Twenty-third Ward called at Mayor Schieren's office yesterday and urged the appointment of D. G. Harriman as Police Justice to succeed James F. Quigley. Subsequently Henry P. Schmidt said that the Mayor had informed the committee that they had no reason to worry, as Mr. Harriman would be appointed.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Paramaribo, and Demerara, per steamship Bratten; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haitien, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, and for North Brazil via Para and Manaos, per steamship Grangense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense";) at 3 PM for Greytown, per steamship Tudor Prince, (letters for Jamaica must be directed "per Tudor Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for St. Kitts, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Umbria";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Athenian; at 10 AM for Colombia, via Carthagena and Costa Rica via Limon, must be directed "per Alsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Aorawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transatlantic mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 8, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING ABROAD?

SELECT PARTIES TO **EUROPE**

All Traveling Expenses Included,

will leave **New-York** during the season by leading Steamship Lines.

Next Departures:

Apl. 24, s. s. "Majestic" ..... 100 days
May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II." ..... 89 days
May 25, s. s. "Etruria" ..... 92 days
June 12, s. s. "Paris" ..... 81 days

For later departures, see **Illustrated Programmes**, free on application. **Ocean and Independent Railroad Tickets** everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York:
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 30, 6 A.M.

EXTRA SAILING FROM NEW-YORK.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Wed., April 10, 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON Saturday, March 16.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Amsterdam, March 16, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam, March 23, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $26; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu ..... March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC ..... April 4, 3 P. M.
PERSIA ..... April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... May 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intending steamships sailing from Vancouver.

TO **JAPAN AND CHINA.**

EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.

Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.**

MIOWERA, March 16. WARRIMOO, April 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 60 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

IROQUOIS ..... Wednesday, March 13
CHEROKEE ..... Friday, March 15
ALGONQUIN ..... Tuesday, March 19

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. R'y, Pier & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. E. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. A. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Fulda ..... March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30 ..... Genoa
Werra ..... April 13 ..... Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4 ..... Genoa
Werra ..... May 18 ..... Genoa
Kaiser W. II..June 8 ..... Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45